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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Red China And UN

ALTHOUGH the Pakistan Prime Minister emphatically declares that the great majority of the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London favours the admission of Communist China to the United Nations after an armistice has become effective in Korea, it is perfectly clear that some members of the conference are in doubt about the wisdom of any such action. It is a complex question with realities clashing with strong moral convictions. The realists argue that the Peking Government has amply proved that it is in full control of the China mainland and refusal to recognise its status is deliberately ignoring an established situation. The argument then proceeds on the lines that once peace is accomplished in Korea, the Chinese Communists cannot any longer be regarded as aggressors and that they would be entitled to membership of the United Nations. The danger which the so-called realists run is of oversimplifying the problem. While it is true that recognition does not as a rule involve questioning the kind of government that is in control of a country, there is always a questioning as to the capacity of the government to discharge international obligations and whether or not such a country has hostile intentions toward the institutions of other countries. And this is a point which clearly is exercising the minds of those who hesitate to throw in their support for the eventual admission of Communist China to the United Nations. Debatable also is whether the Peking Government automatically earns the right to shed the stigma of being branded an aggressor solely because fighting is brought to an end in Korea.

UNDOUBTEDLY opinion in America at the moment is very strong against giving the Peking Government either recognition or its official existence or its admission to the United Nations. The feeling is particularly dominant amongst the Republicans. Mr Cabot Lodge, US delegate to the UN has already gone so far as to state that America will go to the lengths of applying the veto to keep Red China out of the United Nations. But this is an extreme action which would demand very considerable thought by Washington. It could easily become a boomerang. In questioning the credentials of a nation seeking membership, it is necessary to remember that the subject could be ruled by the presiding officer as "procedural" in which case it is no longer subject to the veto. And those American advocates of the use of the veto would do well to recall that the United States was the principal author and the leading sponsor of the resolution adopted four years ago by the General Assembly dealing with the "problem of voting in the Security Council." The annex to that resolution has a long list of "decisions deemed procedural"—which means not subject to veto. The seventh item on the list is "approval of the credentials of representatives of members of the Security Council." Thus the application of the veto to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations may not be an easy matter, for it is not only the desirability or otherwise of Red China being a member of the UN, but the credentials of the Peking representative. And on the second point the veto can be declared null and void.

TORNADOES DISASTER IN US

Heavy Death Toll & Much Destruction MORE THAN 1000 INJURED

Flint, Michigan, June 9.

Six death-dealing tornadoes slammed South Michigan and Northern Ohio last night, killing at least 143 persons and injuring more than 1,000 in one of the worst wind storm disasters in recorded American history.

The twisters, funneling down out of humid evening skies, hit without warning in almost every case.

Shortly after 1 p.m. today, the State Police in Michigan and Ohio issued a tentative "final" count of 143 dead, making the storm the fifth most deadly in history.

The job of digging through the rubble continued, however, and there was a possibility of still more victims.

Some of the dead were babies torn from their mothers' arms and slammed to their death. Men, women and children were found huddled dead in basements, cars, under tons of rubble or out in the open, tossed there like mere twigs.

De Gasperi Only Just Wins

Rome, June 9.

Premier Alcide De Gasperi's Centre Parties won a narrow overall majority in Senate votes in Italy's second post-war elections, according to official returns tonight.

The Interior Ministry announced that the pro-Western Centre Parties won 50.2 per cent of the total votes cast this week-end for the Senate.

The Ministry gave the Centre total as 12,193,143 votes against 12,103,388 for the combined left and right opposition.

Votes for the Chamber of Deputies were expected to be announced tomorrow.

The Ministry gave the following party breakdown:

Christian Democrats 9,894,754. Social Democrats 989,778. Republicans 225,611. Liberals 720,608. Centre Independents 366,317. Total Centre 12,193,158.

Communists 5,080,143. Socialists 2,929,005. Left Independents 410,940. Total Left 8,420,088.

Monarchists 1,734,275. Neo-Fascists 1,482,101. Total Right 3,216,376.

Distribution of Senate seats was as follows: Centre 125 (of which 116 were Christian Democrats); Communists 54; Socialists 28; Joint Communist-Socialist candidates 4; total left wing seats 86; Monarchists 16; Neo-Fascists 9; total right wing seats 25; Independent 1.—Reuters.

New Army Base Would Be Costly

London, June 9.

It would cost Britain between £200,000,000 and £300,000,000 to build another army base like the one at present maintained in Egypt, according to a House of Commons select committee on estimates today.

Army stores and equipment including vehicles at present at the Canal zone base are estimated to be worth £210,000,000.—Reuters.

No Sudden Withdrawal Of US Troops From Korea

Washington, June 9.

The United States Secretary of Defence, Mr Charles Wilson, said today it would be "six months or more" after an armistice before any American troops could begin moving out of Korea.

Mr Wilson was testifying before a Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee on his plans for Air Force spending.

Other officials including President Eisenhower have said American troops would have to remain in Korea for some time, but have mentioned no specific period.

Mr Wilson said today the United States demobilised too

Two young boys were carried a half-mile to their deaths. Property damage was in the millions. Hardest hit was the Beecher metropolitan district, just north of the Flint city limits, where 119 persons lost their lives.

Many of the bodies lay in long rows in the Flint National Guard Armoury, still unidentified 18 hours after the first tornado struck near the southern Michigan border at 7.30 p.m. yesterday.

That twister hit the southern portion of Ann Arbor, then swept eastward to Temperance and Erie, Michigan, before veering southeast into Ohio, where 19 were killed and more than 500 injured. But less than two hours later, a tornado described as "a dozen times larger" than the first descended from the skies at Flint, 75 miles north of the first path.

So badly were communications scrambled, it was several hours before the extent of the Flint disaster was known. But throughout the night the death toll kept rising as bodies were brought to a makeshift morgue set up in the armoury.

WEeping SURVIVORS

When the armoury floors were lined with 100 sheet-covered bodies, weeping and mourning survivors were permitted to walk among the blood-spattered corpses to claim their dead.

Shortly before midnight, the Governor of Michigan, Mr Mennen Williams, and an entourage of State officials from Lansing set up a temporary headquarters at the edge of Flint.

The Governor called the National Guard to aid the civil authorities in rescue work and protection of property and issued a proclamation barring all unauthorised persons from an area of five square miles.

Governor Williams wired President Eisenhower for Federal funds for reconstruction and the National Red Cross allocated \$100,000 for relief in Flint. The Red Cross, government units and private citizens for miles around each stricken area quickly volunteered services, equipment and blood.

"One hour after we broadcast an appeal for whole blood, we had a line of donors a block long," said one Red Cross worker in Flint.

The Red Cross flew experienced disaster workers from St Louis, Missouri, and first aid stations, canteens and shelters for the homeless were set up within two hours after the tragedy.

The American Trucking Association volunteered the use of

its trucks in the area. General Motors Corporation, its extensive car plants in Flint untouched by the storm, appropriated \$100,000 for relief work.

Skipping northward from the Beecher metropolitan district, the twister struck at Mt. Morris, Columbiaville, several rural districts in Lapeer County, Lake Port, and then disappeared over Lake Huron, demolishing farm buildings, leveling over trees and utility poles and killing live stock, while taking its toll of human life.

The death toll exceeded that of last month's twister at San Angelo and Waco, Texas, where 113 died.

In addition to the dead in Flint, four died at Tawas, four at Erié, one at Pleasant Lake and one at Imlay all in Michigan. Most of Ohio's deaths were at Cleveland.

State police counted 517 persons injured in Michigan and more than 500 in Ohio. Flint hospitals and first aid stations treated 435 injured persons and many of them were still on the "critical" list this afternoon.

Twelve more were injured at Erié, 20 at Columbiaville, four at Kings Mill, 23 at Lakeport, seven at Imlay City and nine in a separate but smaller twister at Tawas to the north.

AT OPEN-AIR CINEMA

Many of the injured in the Flint area were attending a drive-in movie where the feature film "Invasion USA" had just started when the tornado struck without warning. Some escaped injury by taking refuge in the tiny concrete projection booth, but three persons were killed.

The entire floor of a house was imploded, the cottage was blown into the outdoor theatre. In some cases entire families were wiped out.

At East Tawas a relatively small twister killed a Highland Park (Michigan) policeman, his wife and their two young sons, who were spending a vacation at a woodland cottage. A party of 200 men began searching for the family soon after the wind had subsided. Patrolman Arnold Anchetz, 37, and his wife Dorothy were found near the wreckage of the cottage, but the lifeless bodies of their two young sons, Dorn, 7, and Dana, 18 months, were found a half-mile away where apparently the wind had carried them.

As unidentified bodies were carried to the National Guard Armoury here, crowds of nerve-wrecked survivors strained forward to ask if the dead could perhaps be their loved ones. Guardsmen and State Police formed a line to keep the crowd from pushing its way well into the morgue. Some of the bodies were so badly injured and dismembered that they were collected in cellophane bags.

There was almost no advance warning of the sudden twisters. At 4 p.m. the U.S. Weather Bureau at Detroit had asked radio stations to broadcast warnings of "locally severe thunderstorms with high winds and a possibility of hail"—United Press.

SEEK RECESS

Pusan, June 9.

Members of the Government Liberal Party decided today to ask the National Assembly for a ten-day recess during which they would stage a nationwide campaign against a ceasefire.

Liberal Party members are believed to favour meeting in Seoul on June 21—the day before the anniversary of the outbreak of war in Korea.—Reuters.



Miss Perry Cripps, 32-year-old daughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Joseph Emmanuel Appiah, personal representative in London of the Gold Coast Prime Minister, after they had announced that they would marry in London in July. After their marriage the couple will probably live in Kumasi, chief town of Ashanti or at Accra, capital of the Gold Coast which Miss Cripps visited recently.—London Express Photo.

THE QUEEN GOES TO ST. PAUL'S

Thanksgiving Service

London, June 9.

Crowds assembled at Buckingham Palace today to see the Queen leave for St Paul's Cathedral to attend a service and thousands thronged three miles of sunny streets while she drove with the Duke of Edinburgh in an open car. Cheers rolled down the streets as they did a week ago today when the Queen drove to her coronation.

The royal couple waved in answer to the greeting.

A few minutes before the Queen left the Palace, her children, Prince Charles and Princess Anne, came to the nursery window to see what was going on in the crowd of 2,000 below.

In the Cathedral were the Queen Mother, Elizabeth, Princess Margaret, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, Sir Winston Churchill and Lady Churchill and Prime Ministers and representatives from the Commonwealth.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Rupert de la Bere, greeted the Queen, a pearl-handled sword in his hand. Deafening cheers welcomed her as she left her car dressed in a steel blue coat, the Duke walking by her side in morning dress with his silk hat in his hand.

Trumpeters of the Royal Military School of Music heralded the Queen's entry into the Cathedral, and the congregation sang "Now Thank We All Our God." As the royal procession moved slowly up the aisle, the Queen looked round and smiled to her mother following behind.

After the singing of the anthem "The Queen shall rejoice in Thy Strength, O Lord," Sir Winston Churchill read the lesson.

The 3,000 congregation rose to their feet as the Queen left at the end of the hour-long service, while the great bells pealed merrily again, above the soaring arches and columns of the 300-foot cathedral dome, a landmark over London.—Reuters.

Inquest Discloses Brutal Crimes

London, June 9.

One of the two teenage victims of the London towpath sex killer was sexually assaulted after she died from multiple stab wounds.

This was disclosed when an inquest was opened on the two girls, Barbara Songhurst, 16-year-old counter hand, and her friend, Christine Reed, 18. The girls, dragged half naked from the Thames, where they had been dumped by the killer, had 18 deep stab wounds between them. They were last seen alive on Sunday.

Christine's skull was fractured in two places. She had been bludgeoned five times.

Dr A. J. Mant, giving evidence, said both girls died of stab wounds in the chest. Both had been sexually assaulted, Christine after death. The girls were virgins before the assault.

In both cases injuries were inflicted with great violence and appeared to be with the same weapon. The sexual assaults were of the most violent type.

Dr Mant, a pathologist, said Christine had struggled desperately to avoid the assault.

In reply to a question by the coroner, he said the weapon used was a double bladed knife of the dagger type.

Evidence of identification was given by Barbara's mother and Christine's father.

"APPALLING CRIMES"

Adjourning the inquest provisionally until July 7, the coroner, Dr C. F. J. Burden, said: "These are appalling crimes and it may well be that there is some member of the public who could, even at this stage assist the police in their difficult inquiries by coming forward with some information."

Dr Mant said the principal injuries on Barbara's body were blunt head injuries, a fracture of the skull, a stab wound on the face, three stab wounds in the chest and lacerations of organs. There had been a sexual assault during the girl's life.

STOP PRESS

Tornado Strikes Again

Worcester, Mass., June 9.

Forty people were known to have been killed, and hundreds were injured, when a tornado, rare in New England, tore through Worcester County today.

About 200 houses and buildings were levelled. Police said many houses were reduced to matchwood, and the cars in the path of the tornado were crushed as though they had been under a giant press.

They said they expected to find many bodies under the wreckage of houses.

Christine also had blunt head injuries, two depressed fractures of the skull, ten stab wounds in the chest, and a stab wound in the left forearm.

French lacerations of an organ occurred after the girl's death, due to sexual assault.

While the inquest was in progress the biggest force of detectives ever used in a British murder hunt was combing an area around London for the killer.

More than 10 men and ten women skilled in detection were working with six experts from Scotland Yard in the search for a powerfully built man who may be carrying a dagger of the German commando pattern.

Vital clues still missing are the killer's knife, bloodstained clothing he may have discarded, and the bicycle Barbara was riding when she was attacked.

The two girls were last seen alive cycling home together on Sunday night.—Reuters.

Rover worth goes deep

The test of a fine car is not only its behaviour when now, although the Rover Seventy-Five offers something exceptional in this respect. Real worth is shown as the years and the miles go by. That is when the quality of Rover design, construction and finish produces its three-fold dividend.

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No Peace Signs In Battle Lines

Seoul, June 9.

Allied front line officers said tonight that signs of an imminent peace in Korea had not extended as far as the battle line.

"I wish they would get that truce signed," one officer said. "Because there are no indications of peace on this bit of the front."

Most Allied troops spoken to over the past few days agree that the progress in the truce negotiations at Panmunjon has not been followed by a decrease in the fighting.

In the past three weeks some of the most savage fighting for more than a year has swept over the Korean front.

Korean troops have been involved in the biggest assaults but American and Allied troops have also had intense clashes with Communist troops.

"They are not making a special effort to keep their heads down and we cannot afford to take it easy," another Allied officer said. "In the past few days alone both Greek and American troops have been involved in intense fights with large Communist forces."

HEAVY CASUALTIES

On the Far Eastern front North Korean troops have been taking very heavy casualties in an attempt to hold positions they captured in fierce attacks made last month—just after the Allies made the new proposal upon which a truce agreement is reportedly based.

In the last eight days the Communists have fired more than 313,300 rounds of artillery and mortar fire into Allied positions. The intensity of fire over the past few weeks has been increasing rather than decreasing.

For the fighting soldier the slow progress of the truce talks has been made more unpleasant by bad weather.

Almost daily downpours of rain have made the frontline a morass over the past few weeks.

"I'd like a truce if only to get my feet dry," one American joked as he looked at the six inches of mud which formed the floor of his bunker.

The feeling of most troops in Korea was summed up by a British soldier yesterday:

Fussler Ronald Geo of the Royal Fusiliers who lives at Teale Street, Pritchard Road, Hackney, London, said: "The quicker a truce comes the better. Let's hope it will mean we will get home all the quicker and it will stop people being killed every day"—Reuters.

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Year-Old Draft Armistice Terms May Be Enforced



The Duke of Edinburgh's mother, Princess Alice of Greece, now Mother Superior at a Greek Convent, arrives in London for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. She is known now in Greece as Mother Superior Alice-Elizabeth, head of the Order of Mary-Maria, a community of deaconesses devoted to religious contemplation and philanthropic work. When attending the Coronation of King Edward VII she was the 17-year-old Princess Alice of Battenberg, afterwards marrying Prince Andrew of Greece.—Express Photo.

Naguib Henschman's Outburst On The Suez Canal Issue

Paris, June 10.
Major Salem, one of the most influential of the 12 military aides of Premier General Mohammed Naguib of Egypt, warned in an interview published tonight that in case of a world conflict Egypt would not help the West so long as British troops remained in the Suez Canal Zone.

"In the case of a conflict between East and Western Europe, even if Egypt were attacked by Russia, Western Europe would face an enormous vacuum in the Suez if it allowed the present crisis to continue and allowed British occupation of the Canal.

"If Western Europe wants to defend Suez, the Egyptians would not help it," Salem said in an interview with the newspaper *Paris Presse*. "We want the unconditional evacuation of military troops from the Suez Canal area. The Canal must be an Egyptian base, which means that we Egyptians must have full control of all the Suez Zone," he said.

Turning to the question of Egypt's position in case of a world conflict, Salem continued: "Neither the United States nor Britain nor France nor any other nation could prevent this vacuum, this Egyptian absence in the Zone, so long as the present situation lasts. In the event of a conflict with Russia the British occupation of Suez would have heavy consequences for the Allies."

CANAL STATUS
Eighty thousand British soldiers, even if they were ready to defend the Middle East against an eventual attack by Russia, "how could they do it if they must defend themselves not only against the Russians but against Egyptians as well?" Salem asked. "That Egypt would make no changes in the international status of the Suez Canal and that free ship circulation would be insured. The only exceptions, he said, would be the few ships carrying armaments to Israel since 'the state of war with Israel still exists.' But even then no ship carrying food to Israel would be stopped. "The problem must be solved very rapidly in accord with our will as with Egyptian sovereignty over the Suez territory against the desires of Mr. Churchill. The British work against the interest of millions and millions of individuals and even against their own interest," Salem said.—United Press.

Repatriation Of Chinese

Tokyo, June 9.
The Japanese Government will bear all the expenses connected with the repatriation of Chinese residents in Japan to Communist China.
Destitute Chinese repatriates will be given free railway tickets to Matsuura, the port of embarkation, and free lodging at the repatriation camp at Matsunuma until sailing time.—France Press.

Seoul, June 10.
Before the Panmunjom armistice talks broke down last October, United Nations and Communist delegates meeting at Panmunjom had agreed already on military aspects of the truce.
These, embodied in the draft armistice agreement in a revision dated August 29, 1952, will probably form the basis for a Korean armistice.

The draft agreement provides for a cessation of hostilities within 12 hours of signing the agreement, a demilitarized zone two kilometers on each side of the front line and the setting up of an armistice commission and a neutral nation commission to police it.

The preamble to the agreement emphasizes that the armistice is purely military in nature and designed "to ensure complete cessation of hostilities until a final peace settlement is achieved."

The first section of the agreement defines the military demarcation line which would run between the opposing armies and serve as the center for a demilitarized zone.

The demilitarized zone would act as a buffer to "prevent the occurrence of incidents which might lead to a resumption of hostilities."

The exact boundaries of the zone and military demarcation

A neutral nations supervisory commission consisting of representatives of Sweden, Switzerland (nominated by the United Nations), Poland, Czechoslovakia (nominated by the Communists) would supervise the number of troops and amount of supplies entering Korea.

It would report to the military armistice commission.

Neutral nations inspection teams would be stationed in five cities in South Korea and five in North Korea (Seoul and Pyongyang not included).

The neutral nations supervisory commission is quite a separate body not to be confused with the neutral nations Repatriation Commission which the Allies and Communists agreed to form on June 8 this year.

The Repatriation Commission is concerned solely with prisoners and unless the draft treaty is modified the two commissions will operate independently.—Reuter.

Swiss Reveal Attitude

Berne, June 9.
The Swiss Federal Council announced today that Switzerland could accept no mission regarding war prisoners in Korea unless such a mission had been entrusted to all interested parties, including the Government of South Korea.

In a note sent to the governments of the United States and Communist China, the Federal Council made known their point of view and added that Switzerland would be exercised by Switzerland in complete independence in the common interest of the belligerent parties.—Reuter.

line are subject to re-negotiation as the front line has shifted in places since it was first mapped.

A section of the agreement states that the waters of the Han River estuary, which would presumably be inside the zone, shall be open to all civil shipping wherever the opposing sides each hold a bank.

Within three days of signing the armistice both sides shall withdraw military forces and supplies from demilitarized zone areas and destroy fortifications inside.

All minefields and other dangers in the zone shall be reported immediately to the supervisory armistice commission.

Within five days of the agreement all forces occupying islands and waters normally controlled by the other side shall be withdrawn.

This clause applies mainly to the United Nations which is blockading North Korea with two naval task forces and occupies many islands along its coast.

TROOP ROTATION
The draft agreement also forbids reinforcement of existing troops in Korea but allows for "normal rotation" replacement of troops who have completed their tour in this theatre up to the number of 35,000 monthly.

The agreement also forbids the renewing of equipment such as aircraft and armor in Korea saying it may only be replaced when destroyed, damaged or worn out, and then only "in place of the same effective weapons and same type."

A neutral nation commission with teams at Korean ports will superintend the rotation agreement.

A military armistice commission would supervise the implementation of the armistice and settle through negotiations any violations.

It would be based at Panmunjom and consist of ten members, five appointed by each side.

Economy Drive Warning

Washington, June 9.
Congressional leaders express fear that a new drive to slash defence spending and reduce taxes will follow in the wake of a Korean truce.

Senate Republicans, at present fighting against a devalued attempt to increase President Eisenhower's proposed outlay for the Air Force, made statements cautioning against a defence let-down.

Democrats said frankly that they expect new economy pressure from the public.

The Defence Secretary, Mr. Charles Wilson, was recalled at 9.45 p.m. by a Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee which is studying the defence budget.

Mr. Wilson warned the group yesterday that "we must keep the nation strong in the event of a Korean truce."

Chairman Homer Ferguson told newsmen he believes that it may be possible to save \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 a year if a truce is signed by reducing "certain categories" now earmarked specifically for the Korean war.

He mentioned ammunition, combat flying, rotation programme for GIs and shipping costs as items which could be reduced.

But Mr. Ferguson emphasized that he does not favour reducing defence forces "below a calculated risk" or below a level formerly essential by President Eisenhower.

GREATEST DANGER
Chairman Alexander Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee added his own word of warning.

"We've got to recognize that the greatest danger in America is to get into a mental condition such as we were in prior to Pearl Harbor. There should be no let-down in our preparedness or alertness," he said in a separate interview.

Senator Alexander Smith said that strong defences will provide strength in the negotiations which must follow the truce.

Senator John Sparkman predicted that "there will be a lot of the same pressure" that followed World War II. He said that efforts to cut taxes and reduce defence spending will be the "manifestations" this time and he commented that Congress may find them "pretty hard to resist."

Another powerful Democrat, who asked that he not be named, said he expects a Korean truce to produce an attempt to cut Mr. Eisenhower's defence programme below the President's goal and a new and stronger drive to relieve income taxes.—United Press.

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POP



RHEE MAY FLY TO WASHINGTON

Homage With
A Smile

Personal Appeal To The President? No Signs Of Any Weakening On Part Of South Korea

Washington, June 9.

There was not the slightest indication at the South Korean Embassy here today of any weakening of the determination of President Syngman Rhee's Government and armed forces to carry on the fighting against the Communists in Korea regardless of any truce signed by the United Nations Command.

There were unconfirmed reports that President Rhee might fly to the United States to make a last-minute appeal to President Eisenhower not to sign the Korean truce agreement.

The State Department said they knew nothing of this proposal.

Dutch Settlers Wanted

Amsterdam, June 9.

Dr Daniel Malan, the South African Prime Minister, said on arrival today that his country needed settlers to strengthen her white population and Holland comes naturally in the first place for us.

Dr Malan, who arrived by air from London for an unofficial flying visit before going on to Israel tomorrow, was speaking in Afrikaans to a crowded press conference.

Mr Malan has been in London for the Coronation and Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

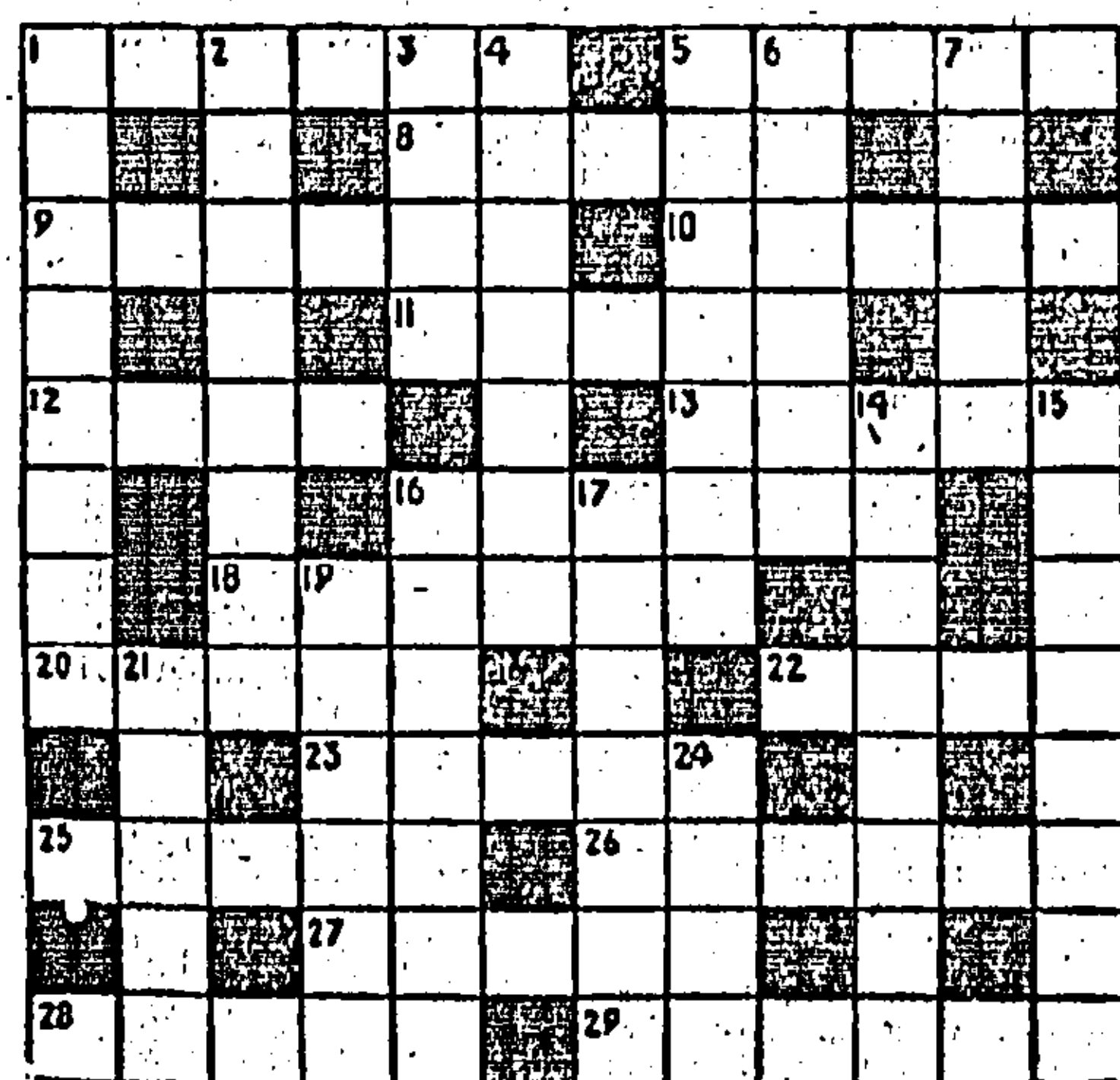
Dr Malan said before leaving London Airport he was satisfied with the discussions he had had with the British Government, limited as they were by the Coronation functions and the Prime Ministers' conference.

He believed there was a better understanding of South Africa's problems by the British Ministers and he was looking forward to a continuation and strengthening of that appreciation.

There had been a strict observance of the decision taken at the Prime Ministers' Conference held in 1949 and reaffirmed at the subsequent conference in 1951 barring intrusion into the domestic affairs of a member State of the Commonwealth.

The international affairs discussions at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference had been fruitful in that there appeared to be a wider common appreciation of the problems of peace and peace, Dr Malan added. —Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Accident (10).
 - 2 Hurl (5).
 - 3 Tree (8).
 - 4 Bowman (8).
 - 5 Additional clause (5).
 - 6 Ancestors (5).
 - 7 Trip (4).
 - 8 Banquet (5).
 - 9 Vigorous (6).
 - 10 Inhuman (6).
 - 11 Hellows (5).
 - 12 Dog name (4).
 - 13 Animals (5).
 - 14 Guesome fiend (5).
 - 15 Destructive insect (10).
 - 16 Measuring device (6).
 - 17 Snake (6).
 - 18 Horn (6).
- DOWN**
- 1 Interval (8).
 - 2 Gives in (6).
 - 3 Star performer (4).
 - 4 Precious stone (7).
 - 5 Cautious (7).
 - 6 Gets up (6).
 - 7 Lock (5).
 - 8 Posture (6).
 - 9 Strange (8).
 - 10 Cattle thief (7).
 - 11 Draclets (7).
 - 12 Carry on again (6).
 - 13 Was painful (5).
 - 14 Tender (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Scan, 7 Party, 8 Used, 9 Seal, 10 Project, 12 Last, 15 Inapt, 18 Stir, 19 Order, 21 Greet, 22 Ewer, 23 Yodel, 26 Data, 29 Miracle, 30 Ball, 31 Fall, 32 Apple, 33 East, Down: 1 Balm, 2 Eudite, 4 Crop, 5 Nili, 6 Moss, 8 Bear, 11 Unity, 13 Aids, 14 Taxi, 16 Tower, 17 Angel, 18 Sect, 20 Relapse, 22 Edit, 24 Omnia, 25 Plain, 27 Apex, 28 Able.



It was all smiles as members of the Nigerian delegation in England for the Coronation made obeisance before their Chief, the Olorin of Ife. He arrived at London Airport to be greeted by the men and on bended knees by the women, and happiest of all is the Olorin himself (third from left).—Express Photo.

Catholics Bring Warsaw To A Standstill

(FROM KENNETH MACAULAY)

Warsaw, June 4.

Thousands of people brought the city of Warsaw to a standstill today as they walked in procession behind Primate Vishinsky, making his first public appearance since he was created a cardinal earlier this year.

Militia and secret police stood by in the capital of Communist Poland and watched wooden-faced as great crowds fell to their knees on the cobbles and broken pavements.

It was the day of Corpus Christi, the great feast day in the Roman Catholic Church.

The cardinal, a spare, ascetic figure in a simple biretta, walked in procession carrying the Sacrament, supported by four bishops.

It was a scene of emotion and public religious fervour, such as the people have not known since Poland went behind the Iron Curtain. Past the bomb sites still uncleared after 14 years, the cardinal led his flock.

Now and again the procession paused for a moment at those pathetic shrines all too common in the streets of Warsaw that mark the places where hundreds of Polish hostages were executed in public by the Germans.

The altar cloth at these memorials today is a carpet of flowers. The back screen is the wall of a house or building showing a cloud of bullet holes preserved exactly as they were after Hitler's firing squads had passed.

Boldly, but in view of many watching eyes, the thousands of worshippers walked on their way to Castle-square.

They were led by children, quaint little dolls in the national dress of green, blue and red, pleated skirts, embroidered exquisitely with roses and floral emblems by generations of mothers and grandmothers.

ALL IN WHITE

Girls with garlands in their hair and dressed all in white held the broad silk and satin ribbons that supported the forest of traditional religious banners. And as they walked, the great congregation sang: "We want God in Poland, we want God in our books, our schools, our courts, our army."

None interfered with them. Buses took to the side streets, and cars and lorries went about their business by different ways.

Fifteen storeys high above Avenue Jerusalem, Soviet workmen looked down from the lowering steel girders of the Palace of Culture and Science as they are building night and day as a gift to the Polish people.

In Castle-square the procession knelt and the children wondered to see their parents in tears as the cardinal, holding aloft the monstrance, blessed the city of Warsaw and its peoples, whoever they might be.

From the countryside the peasants gathered from the co-operative farms to attend the village churches. There was no room for them all, but they knelt in their hundreds in the open spaces around the churches and at the little shrines that stand beside the great national highway.—London Express Service.

Long Flight By Comet

London, June 9.

A Comet jet airliner with 28 men aboard today flew non-stop from Beirut, the Lebanon, to London—about 2,200 miles—in five hours and 20 minutes.

Squadron-Leader Roland Lloyd, 31-year-old Royal Canadian Air Force officer, piloted the plane at an average speed of 422 miles an hour.

The Comet was completing a training trip to Colombo and back. The 28 men aboard consisted of two Comet crews.

It should have stopped at Rome on the return trip but Squadron-Leader Lloyd said that while in Beirut he noted the good flying conditions and decided to fly direct to London.—Reuter.

Sweeping Land Reform Plan In Vietnam

Salon, June 9.

The Prime Minister of Vietnam, Nguyen Van Tam, today announced sweeping land reforms to eliminate injustices in land ownership and exploitation of peasant rice farmers.

The size of properties is to be limited, landowners will not be able to take more than 15 per cent of the yield. The rest will go to the farmers who grow the crop.

Large properties are not to be divided up immediately but "when the present owners die or sell any acres".

One French official called this the most important project carried out by the Tam Government in its year of office.

Nguyen Van Tam said the reform was aimed at more equitable distribution of rice-producing lands so that greater yields would result.—Reuter.

STRONG FEELING IN BRITAIN

Desire To Stand
On Own Feet

London, June 9.

Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, said today he was very much in favour of "trade not aid" and of Britain's earning her living "by our own toil and effort."

He told the House of Commons he thought this feeling was "very strongly held in this country."

"I earnestly hope that we shall be able to give effective expression to it before very long," he added.

He was replying to a Liberal member, Mr Joseph Grimond, who urged him to tell President Eisenhower that if Britain was to repay her loans to the United States the Americans must accept British goods. That was the only way in which repayment could be made.

Mr Desmond Donnelly, left-wing Labour member, suggested that the Prime Minister should thank President Eisenhower for the generous help Britain had received and tell him she did not intend to accept any more.

The Prime Minister replied that he had frequently expressed both publicly and privately the British nation's gratitude for the generous help Britain had received and would do so again.

"I shall also thank President Eisenhower for the way in which he has recognised in the proposals which he has recently put to the United States Congress the heavy defence burden still borne by this country," he added.

The Prime Minister added: "At the same time I can assure you of the resolve of the British Government and people to manage their own affairs in such a way as they can become independent of financial aid from abroad while at the same time carrying their fair share of the common defence burden." —Reuter.

Plan For Defence Of Japan

Five-Year Scheme
Near Completion

Fukuoka, June 9.

The Chief of the National Safety Board, Mr Tokuta O. Kimura, revealed today that the Board had almost drafted a five-year plan for the defence of Japan on the land, on the sea and in the air.

Mr Kimura, however, refused to disclose the details of the plan. He said that it would not be affected by a Korean truce and the subsequent withdrawal of United States forces from Korea.

He said that the defence plan had been drafted in consideration of the situation with which Japan may be confronted.

Mr Kimura came to Fukuoka on Monday on an inspection tour of Saigo and Imari which are the proposed centres for the Coastal Safety Corps under the jurisdiction of his Board.

The five-year defence plan, he said, was based on the premise that the present National Safety Corps (Army) and the Coastal Safety Corps (Navy) were the core of Japan's future defence. In this connection, he said, he supported the views that though Japan had renounced war as a means of settling international disputes under Article 9 of the Constitution, it may have a war potential for the purpose of self-defence.

SUBVERSIVE ACTION

Mr Kimura, although he declined to reveal the details, gave the following highlights of the defence plan:

1.—A study of the state of affairs concerning a possible riot or rebellion and the intervention by foreign countries that may follow it.

2.—A plan to guard against such subversive actions in (1) with the minimum force.

3.—The extent to which budget appropriations can be set aside for increasing Japan's Safety Corps.—United Press.

Withdrawal Of Coins

Tokyo, June 9.

The Japanese Cabinet today approved a Bill to withdraw Yen 920,000,000 (about £200,000,000) worth of coins and banknotes below one-yen denomination from circulation.

The Bill will be submitted to the Lower House for voting when the Diet convenes in the middle of this month.

Under the bill the small denomination coins and notes will be exchanged in the Bank of Japan and at post offices throughout the country from January to June next year.—Reuter.

RIDGWAY GOING TO LONDON

Paris, June 9.

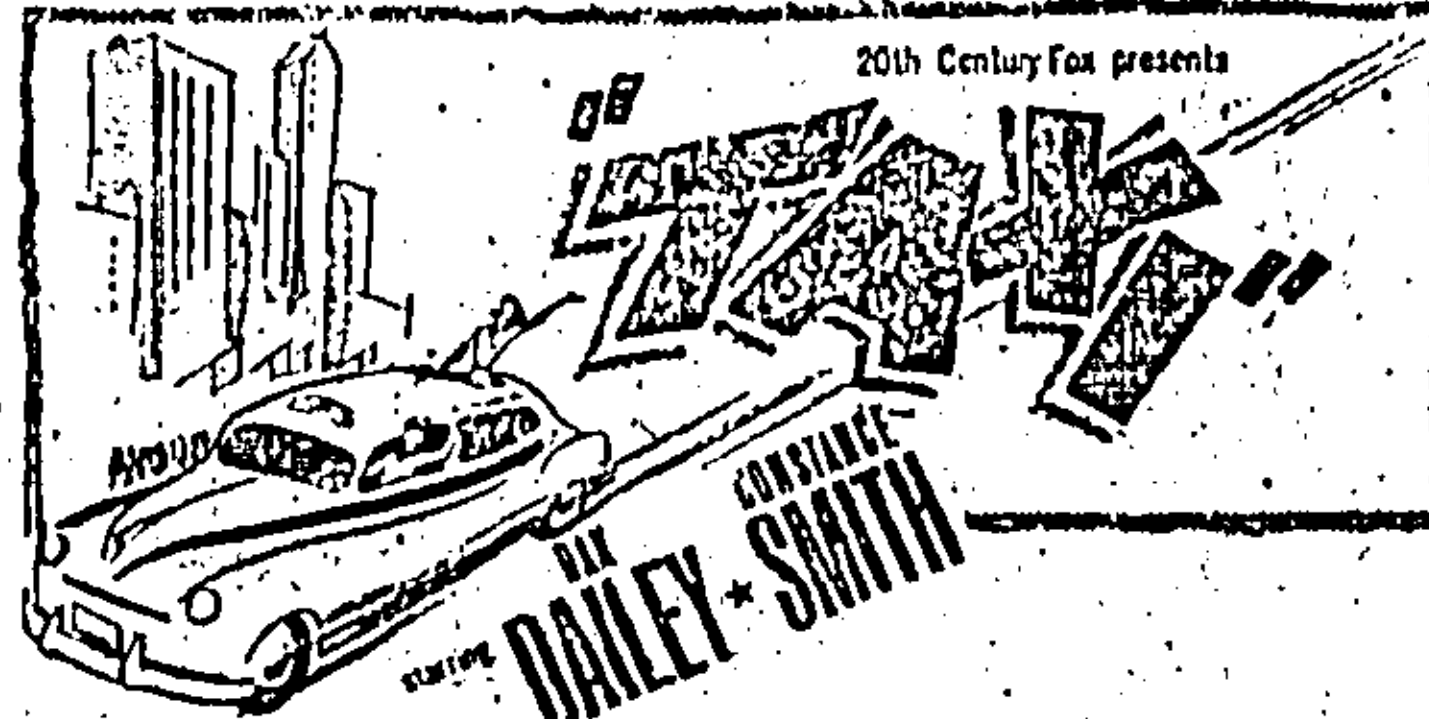
General Matthew B. Ridgway, retiring Supreme Commander in Europe, will visit London on Friday on his farewell tour of NATO capitals before heading over his command to General Alfred Gruenther, Allied Headquarters announced today.

General Ridgway, who leaves on July 13 to become United States Army Chief of Staff, will visit Bonn and Frankfurt on June 15, Oslo on June 16 and Copenhagen on June 19.—Reuter.

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11. T. MONKEY BUSINESS

12. F. Mr. 120

13. F. Mr. 120

14. With a Song in My Heart

15. Golden Girl

16. Down to the Sea in Ships

17. W. Nightmare Alley

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KOWLOON

A PRINCE'S CHALLENGE MADE HIM KEEN TO FLY

A Birthday Study Of The Duke Of Edinburgh

By VICTOR HUDSON

IT was six o'clock on a Sunday morning. The night shift of the Buckingham Palace were yawning, easing their helmets from their foreheads and thinking that in about an hour there would be bacon and eggs—and bed. Then something appeared in the sky.

"What's that, Bill?" asked one rather idly.

"Probably the Duke of Edinburgh," said Bill facetiously.

"Look, Bill," said the other policeman, "that plane is coming down. It's coming down on the Palace."

"You're right," said Bill. "It's a helicopter. Something is wrong." For on the list of expected arrivals and departures with which every Palace policeman is issued as he goes on duty, there was no mention of hoverplanes.

THE DUKE'S ORDERS

The policemen ran into the grounds. They arrived panting as two Royal Navy flying officers stepped out of the helicopter. "Do you know where you are?" said

Bill indignantly. "This is Buckingham Palace."

"We know, old boy," said one of the officers. "Orders of the Duke of Edinburgh are to report with helicopter to his secretary, Commander Michael Parker."

The secret of the latest precedent of the pioneering Duke of Edinburgh was kept until Tuesday when the Duke sat at the dual controls with the pilot, Lt. Commander Horace R. Spedding and became the first member of the Royal Family to land a plane in the grounds of Buckingham Palace.

One of these days perhaps, the Duke will be the first Consort to fly a Queen of Britain.

Eyebrows were raised when he first drove the Queen in a car in public. King George VI now and then drove the Queen Mother in the semi-privacy of Windsor and Balmoral, never in London. The Queen sometimes drives herself on holiday—she was trained in the ATS. The Queen Mother does not drive at all.

The Duke prefers to drive himself, and the Queen likes her husband to be at the wheel when she is off duty.

It was the Duke of Edinburgh who showed the Palace police how to evade the crowds when



The Duke of Edinburgh is 32 today. This is his latest picture, taken with Her Majesty the Queen on Coronation Day. They are waving from the balcony of Buckingham Palace to the cheering crowds below after their return from Westminster Abbey.—(AP Picture).

he and the Queen want to slip off for the week-end without any fuss. Several uniformed policemen will look at their watches and then start to walk slowly and with calculated air of indifference from the North to the East Gate. It takes only a moment for the crowd to catch on. They are drawn like iron filings to a magnet.

OFF DUTY DRIVES

Then the Duke, driving his own car with the Queen at his side, sometimes with a scarf tied round her head, flashes out into Buckingham Palace Road. Sometimes they emerge by the trade entrance. Nearly always they are unrecognised.

That is what the Duke likes when he and the Queen are off duty.

It has taken him time to impress on the Palace officials that he expects to be able to enter and leave the Palace when and how he pleases.

The Duke is a fast mover—he has to be to find time for his tremendous range of activity. He hates anything that interferes with his swift movement. He is interested in cars, in planes, radio, science, industry, photography, ships of all kinds and sizes—and in cooking.

Few people know that when in the Navy the Duke on more than one occasion cooked a meal for six brother officers. In Canada he was asked if the Queen could cook. He replied tersely: "We both can."

It was during a game of billiards with Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands that the Duke got the idea of taking up flying. The Duke missed an easy shot. Prince Bernhard, who is himself a qualified pilot, cracked: "It is a good job you are a sailor. You would never make a pilot. You need a good eye for flying." The Duke took it as a challenge. Today his instructor, Flt-Lt. Gordon, says the Duke is well above average as a pilot within the limits of his flying time.

That is quite an achievement considering that the Duke, who was born on June 10, 1921, began flying only last year.

FLAIR FOR BUSINESS

The Duke is above average in most of the sports he has taken up. They are many—skiing, cricket, polo, yachting, shooting, riding, swimming, even skittles and darts. I am told that he could be an outstanding performer at some of these if he had time to concentrate on them.

but total prohibition is enforced by the Sheikh on his Moslem subjects.

Cinemas are also banned, and there is no racing.

Neither Utopian nor Sybarite, how then does the Crown of Kuwait propose to spend his millions?

The answer is—the Welfare State.

Schools, hospitals, clinics as fast as they can be built: a £3,000,000 water distillation plant, a £2,500,000 power plant.

Free meals, free clothing, free medical services for the schoolchildren, though urchins still follow you in the street, begging baksheesh.

A vast new hotel, a modern port instead of the present anchorage, new housing estates, paved streets—in a land where slavery is still legal.

"Come back in five years," I was told, "and you won't know the place."

How Long?

CAN Kuwait change form without changing spirit? Can the old wine of Islamic morality and feudal relationships go into the new bottle of Western civilisation? Can the man with the Midas touch escape the Midas curse?

Young princes and sons of wealthy merchants—now drive around Kuwait in sleek American cars. How long will they meekly forgo the still forbidden fruits—cinema, saloon and dance-hall?

The women, young and old, go completely veiled—eyes and all—and no man if not of their family may address them.

But in the bazaars they see the emancipated women of the West, in from Ahmadi for a day, shopping and chatting freely with Tom, Dick and Harry.

How long before the wind of freedom, blowing across the desert from the Mediterranean, stirs the harems and lifts the veils on the Persian Gulf?

KUWAIT, WHERE THE POOLS GUSH GOLD

By William Forrest

WHEN I asked for a packet of cigarettes I was given a whole carton, for which I paid five rupees. Ninepence a packet. But I would have had to pay almost as much for a gallon of water.

My hotel was—how shall I say?—primitive.

But when the bill was made out to "Gentleman William Forrest" I found that in its prices, if in nothing else, Kuwait's one and only caravan-sarai could stand comparison with the luxury hotels of Cairo and Beirut.

Klondike had nothing on Kuwait. The gold rush counted fortunes in thousands; the oil rush counts them in millions.

Sheikh Abdullah al-Salim as-Sabah, ruler of six thousand square miles of barren, waterless desert at the head of the Persian Gulf, has an income of more than a million pounds a week.

Until about two years ago his royalty cut from the Kuwait Oil Company—half-British (Anglo-Iranian) and half-American (Gulf Oil)—was only a dollar per 10 barrels, which earned him a beggarly £25,000 in 1950.

Came Mossadegh

THEN came Mossadegh, Abadan, and all that. And without even asking for it Sheikh Abdullah was offered the now conventional fifty-fifty share.

Kuwait's oilfield is the world's richest.

The minds of ordinary mortals whose sole hope of sudden wealth lies in the weekly permutations of 12 x 60, are at the thought of the dividends that await the Sheikh.

Here, beneath these arid sands, is a pool that pays out every week to the ruler of

165,000 people more than the British Royal Family receives in a whole year.

Problem: how to spend it? If the money were divided equally among Abdullah's subjects, it would give every man, woman and child a tidy £300 a year. Kuwait, however, is not Utopia.

Nor is it a member of the Arab League; it could hardly be so since it is under British protection. Abdullah, therefore, feels no call to help such needy Arab States as Syria, Jordan and the Lebanon, burdened though they are by the Arab refugees from Palestine.

Koran Forbids

WHEN one of his British advisers suggested a loan to the refugees, Abdullah reminded him that the Koran forbids usury.

"In that case," said the adviser, "why not a loan free of interest?"

Abdullah shook his head. He could see no point in that.

In fairness it should be said that gifts of blankets and food have in fact been sent from Kuwait to the refugees, and sometime ago the Kuwait Defence Minister said the Sheikhdom was prepared to make a loan to Syria if asked.

Sheikh Abdullah himself, though an absolute monarch, is a man of simple tastes. He uses the ornate palace of his predecessor for official duties only and lives in an unpretentious palace outside the town wall. He is not smug with his food and, a strict Moslem, drinks no alcohol.

Moreover, he wants to guard his people as well as himself against Western corruption and uses his absolute power to that end.

Kuwait is dry not only by nature but by law. Christians and foreigners—including the British and American families who live in the air-conditioned bungalows of the town of Ahmadi—were allowed a liquor ration,

The helicopter in the Palace grounds is a proof of the Duke of Edinburgh's flair as a business man. With the eyes of the whole world on Buckingham Palace, what better way of proclaiming that Britain can still take the lead?

Any Palace official will tell you that the Duke is a first-class businessman. It is a great asset to the Queen, for she does not have to worry about the constant problems of her estates. The Duke sees to all that.

Perhaps the secret of the Duke's quick grasp of any situation or the most intricate subject lies in his broad cosmopolitan education. He was at kindergarten in America, at school in England, then at Baden in Germany, and finally at Gordonstown in Scotland.

The Duke is fond of quoting Bertrand Russell in opposing the "No-men of England." He says they are the men who employ clever ignorance in opposing any scheme suggested by men of energy, imagination and enterprise.

The Duke, although kindly and considerate, has no time for fools or obstinate no-men.

He has cut out a great deal of waste and inefficiency in the Royal service. Around the fields and farms of Windsor gallops the Duke on a chestnut belonging to the Queen. He reins up at the men at work and then comes a rattling of quick questions: "What is that machine? What do you use it for? Is it a good machine? How much did it cost? Is there anything that will do the job better and more cheaply?"

GIVES UP HIS SPARE TIME

The Duke's appointment by the Queen as Ranger of Windsor has been no empty honour. The sailor became farmer and a scientific farmer overnight. His streamlining of farming methods at Windsor Home Farm and the Great Park last summer produced a bumper harvest.

To say that the Duke of Edinburgh works harder at one thing than another is foolish. In the Navy, as commander of a small fighting ship, and in his present, much more exacting job, he always goes flat out. The Duke lives as he drives a car—skillfully but never dangerously. Yet his foot is always on the accelerator ready to seize any opportunity to save time.

One of the public interests nearest his heart is the National Playing Fields Association, of which he is President.

To get funds to obtain open spaces for boys and girls to play in and to train the future athletes of Britain, the Duke willingly sacrifices his very limited leisure.

He is never content to be a mere figurehead. If he takes on a job he insists on making a practical contribution.

Soon after he became President of the Automobile Association he called for a report on the organisation and made himself thoroughly acquainted with it. And when he took the chair at the association's annual meeting last year, he urged all road users to get together to agree on practical methods to make the roads safer. His lead resulted in a conference of all the organisations concerned.

What of the Duke as a family man? He has very definite ideas about bringing up children, particularly Prince Charles, the future king. He wants him to be at ease and behave naturally in all circumstances, not an easy thing for a little boy living in a Palace.

THE BRIGHT PRINCE

Instead of telling his nurse, Mrs. Lightbody, to keep the Prince away from people, he has given her instructions to let him talk to anybody, to take a fancy to. As a result, someone in close touch with the court told me:

"That child is the nicest I have met for a long while, and I don't say that because he is going to be King some day. He is really a bright and intriguing little boy. Like his father, you never know what he is going to think of next."

The Duke tries to keep at least one whole evening a week free to spend with his wife and children. It has not always been possible lately.

On those occasions, the children are allowed up for an extra hour. Normally they go to bed about seven. Prince Charles's toy trains and his soldiers are laid out on the floor and, I am told, he is almost cult to tell who is most absorbed in the games—the Duke or the children.

And the Duke as a husband? As we all know, it was a love match. And I cannot sum things up better than by repeating the Duke's own instructions to the Royal staff at Coronation time.

"This," he said, "is the greatest event in the Queen's life. You do not have to worry about me. Forget about me if you choose, but you will do everything in your power to help the Queen. We have all got to do that."

LITTLE PERONISTS LEARN TO UNITE THROUGH LOVE

By R. M. MacCOLL

Buenos Aires. ARGENTINE children, who are henceforth to be taught the basic principles of the Peronist doctrine in their school textbooks under a special new order from President Peron, will read: "Let all Argentines be united through love, because love is the only constructive element."

This, however, is a precept which those grown-ups who indulged in their recent arson spree in Buenos Aires have not, it seems, quite taken to heart yet.

Another useful principle to be embodied in the school books is: "The Argentine economy is exempt from all danger. The world problem in the economic field is civil war, the struggle between each other for the destruction of one or the other."

"Our problem is one of love, of combined labour, of the establishment of order and the elimination of exploitation."

"In the political field we have established the reign of Truth. We have put an end to political frauds, lies, demagogues and empty talkers."

The Argentine spirit, under which Peron recently said: "It is necessary to act the tyrant, to convert hate into love, then I shall be able to do so."

of vengeance into an alliance of firm friendships."

On international affairs the children will have this to consider:

"We are friends with all the nations of the world. We have achieved the position of being admired as the defender of reason, right and justice, and we have taken the liberty of giving our advice to the world, advice which is given due attention in many places."

As for international trade: "When drawing up treaties of commerce, Argentina has not done this for political motives, or to compete with other nations. The purpose was to favour different nations, overcome difficulties and bring our people close to others of the globe."

Of interest is Peron's statement on "political procedure":

"To my mind, the successful management of men in politics lies in avoiding the necessity of giving orders. Procedure should be such that when one wants something to be done, those who had to carry it out would do so of their own free will."

"Unfortunately the ruler who has to issue orders, and more unfortunately still is he whose orders are not obeyed."

This rather went by the board when Peron recently said: "If all Argentines should be little Peronists all right."

On women: "Even if a man is a rational human being, women possess, above masculine reasoning power, an intuition which always attains far more success than all the achievements which men can boast of."

And on the kiddies themselves: "We want the future generations of Argentines to learn how to smile from childhood, to be happy in your power to help the Queen. We have all got to do that."

On votes for women: "It has been said that the Argentine woman is not prepared for electoral strife. All a woman needs to be fully qualified for voting is to be able to make honest men of her sons."

Peron foreshadowed his newest educational step back in May 1951, when he said: "We will continue to proclaim this truth everywhere, principally in the schools."

"First of all, because we believe we possess an unquestionable moral truth, because we are interested in making sure that future generations will also contain this truth of ours."

"Unrest among the masses is the result of social injustice. The remedy does not lie in deceiving them, but in treating them with justice."

Anyway, it looks as though all Argentines should be little Peronists all right.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Raise Here Was Somewhat Shabby

By OSWALD JACOBY

"THIS hand was played last week at the home of Dr. Norman Bukantz, who was my partner," writes Robert Willman, of New York. "North was Dan Bukantz, National Folio Champion and member of the U.S. Olympic Fencing Team, while South was Attorney Irving Wadley.

"The question is: Can I sue my attorney for dealing me this hand? 'My double of four spades had been based, of course, upon the expectation of making two heart tricks. Even after dummy showed that horrible singleton, we still had a potential trick in every suit.

"At any rate, we had a spade, a heart, and a club trick, with the possibility that declarer would guess wrong in diamonds.

"But as I gathered in the first trick and pondered my next lead, it gradually dawned on me that I was end-played. A spade return was out of the question, while a heart continuation would set up declarer's queen. On his heart queen he would later (after pulling trumps) discard a club from dummy, then he would exit with a second club and force me to take the finesse for him in diamonds.

NORTH
109852
AJ94
J98
EAST
K6
AK7
652
K10743
SOUTH (D)
AQJ73
KQ4
K107
A5
Both sides vul.
South West North East
1 2 3 4
4 4 Double Pass Pass
Pass
Opening lead—♥K

"I couldn't lead a club at the second trick, because that would enable declarer to set up dummy's jack for a third round club trick on which he could discard a diamond from his own hand.

"The only thing left was to lead diamonds in the hope that my partner held the king or at least Q-10-x. Hence I led a diamond and this gave our opponents their doubled contract with an over-trick.

"Can you imagine being end-played with 12 cards in your hand?"

This looks like a case in which it's unwise to sue one's opponent and even more unwise to fight a duel with the other opponent. East's tale to three clubs is somewhat on the shabby side, but I would hardly advise a bridge player to quarrel with his doctor.

HEARD SAY

Q—The bidding has been: North East South West
1 Heart Pass 1 Spade West
3 Hearts Pass
A—You, South, hold: Spades K-J-7-5-3, Hearts 7-6-4, Diamonds J-6-3-2, Club 4. What do you do?

A—Bid four hearts. You have only 5 points in high card strength, but your three small trumps and the singleton heart are of some value. You must therefore accept this strong invitation to game.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You South, hold: Spades K-J-7-5-3, Hearts 7-6-4, Diamonds Q-J-3-2, Clubs J-7-4. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CROSSWORD

Across
1. A sea skirt for a star. (8)
10. Continental measure. (4)
12. Where we play a chamber. (7)
13. More than one 30 Across. (7)
14. Small item. (4)
15. Flower. (6)
16. Cover face and brow too. (4)
20. Part of a man's head. (4)
23. Thread for stitching. (6)
24. Add top for end garment. (8)
27. Intention. (8)
28. Double this for dance. (8)
29. Make your crop in this. (8)
30. Blithely torse did. (4)
31. Edward gets an account. (8)

Down
1. A deal rope described by move. (4)
2. Easy way to read. (4)
3. One in the affairs of man. (4)
4. Gray's is notable. (6)
5. Proprietor and boss. (4)
6. Mohammedan leader. (4)
7. Small. (2)
8. Colors are experts in. (4)
9. Boy of a belvedere keeper. (4)
10. German name. (4)
11. Narrow place on the list. (4)
12. Intimate. (6)
13. Tulle for dress room. (6)
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Chess Problem

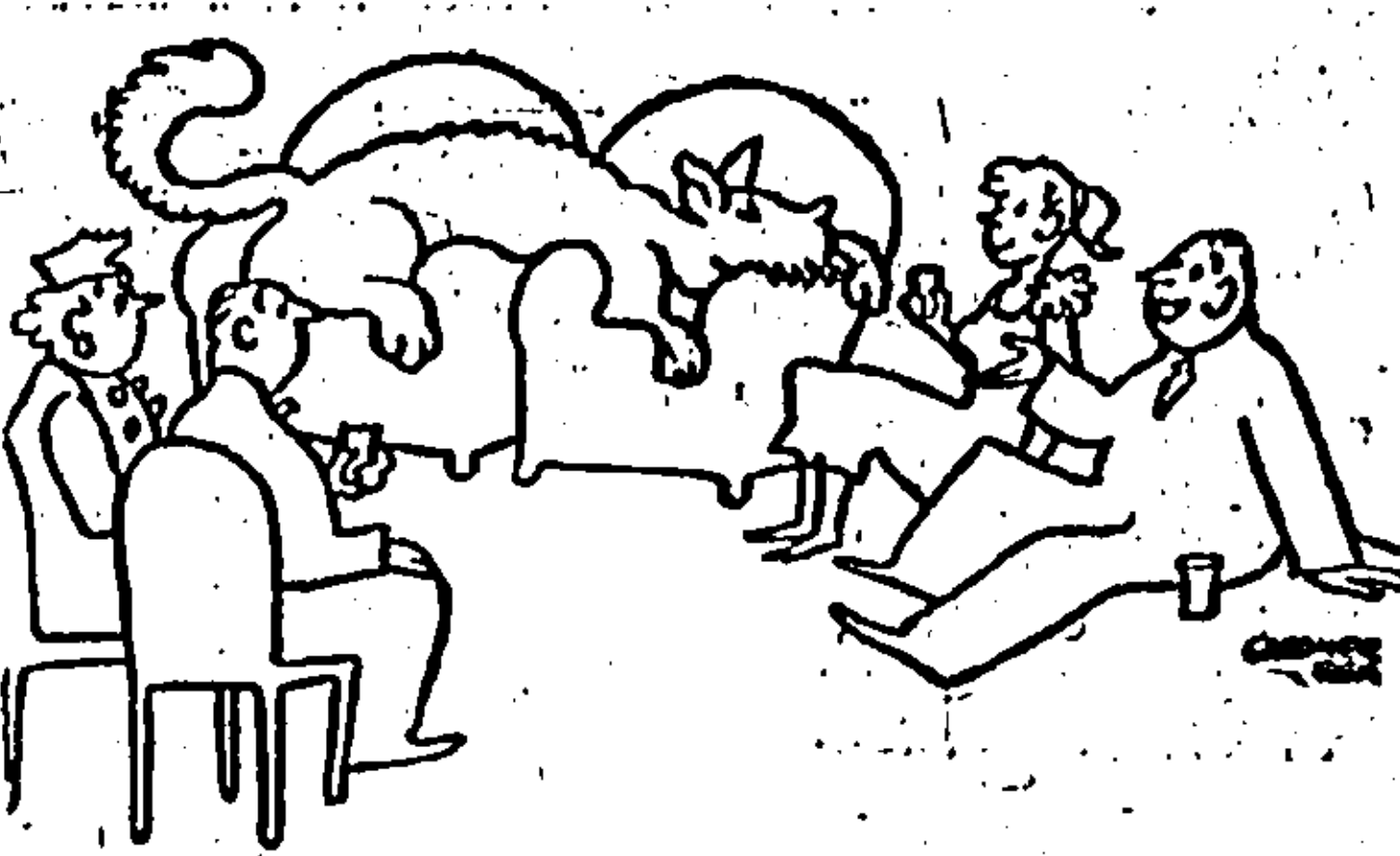
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White to play; mate in two. Solution to yesterday's problem: 1. P-Q7; threat 2. BxKt (ch). 1... B-Q3; 2. Kt-Q2; 1... R-Q3; 2. BxP.

WHAT'S HER LINE?

WESTA PERRY-TRACIE
Re-arrange the letters to spell her occupation.

Answer: Typewriter operator. (Continued on Page 10)



"Oh, he was rather a problem at first, but now he just goes his way and we go ours."

• BY THE WAY •

by Beachcomber

ENTERTAINMENT is becoming a difficult matter. I read of the latest attempt to "create a sense of reality" wide-screen films, "giving a third-dimensional illusion without polarized glasses," and a stereoscopic sound system to make the audience feel it is in the center of what is taking place on the screen.

What fun to feel that you are in the center of a stampede of wild elephants or a gun-battle in a tavern. And, oh, the joy of actually seeing to be in the night-club where an appalling hairy is growing one of those songs about the misery of love.

Try this:
THOSE who are irritated by high taxi-fares should try Tristan Bernard's trick. He hailed a taxi in Paris late at night and asked the man how much he would charge to drive him to an address in Passy. "Fifty francs," said the driver. "It was in the old days," Bernard said. "I'll drive you there myself for twenty."

Breaking it to them gently
An unpleasant surprise can be a tremendous shock to the nervous system, says a doctor. The truth of this can be tested by watching the surviving Boche generals turn pale.

YOUR BIRTHDAY By STELLA

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10

BORN today, you are one of those passionate researchers after the truth with a capital "T." You are never satisfied with superficialities; you must dig deep for the facts. There is a sense of adventure in your soul. Once you get an idea into your head, it is almost impossible to get it out. Actually, you must guard against becoming fanatical on a subject.

You have a definite gift for the written word and will be able to express your ideas clearly and succinctly. You should utilize this gift to project your ideas. If you do, the chances are that you can do a powerful propaganda. But you are very independent and

THURSDAY, JUNE 11

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Better not to say anything than to say anything. If you are in a position to be golden if it avoids a loss.

CANCER (June 22-July 22)—A fine day. The sun is excellent for any project you wish to undertake at this time.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Be cautious in business matters so that you do not permit your emotions to overrule your common sense.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—If you are contemplating a business trip, this can be a very favorable time to start out.

LINX (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Don't let yourself get involved in a minor dispute that could turn into a family argument.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Be firm and definite in making up your mind on something important. Don't postpone decisions now.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—You may be nominated to cheer up somebody today. Play Polyanthus! It can prove a great help.

DUMB BELLS

DID YOUR HUSBAND HAVE ANY FINANCIAL TROUBLES?

ANSWER: NONE. HE WAS TROUBLED BY THE DUMB BELLS.

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WOMANSENSE

CAPE AND DAGGER

THE FASHION WAR HEATS UP

THE fashion houses fighting for world markets sharpened their weapons recently.

Top contenders are the designers of Paris, London and Rome. Prize they are after: the dollars brought to the Continent each season by American big store buyers.

Now London sees a sign that too, on July 27. On July 27 Paris—acknowledged for the last 50 years as capital of the fashion world—is becoming afraid of her challengers.

In previous years Italy's autumn and spring shows have been held first, followed by London collections. Paris has rounded off the season. There has been a "gentleman's agreement" between the three fashion organizations to avoid clashing dates.

Paris always felt confident that world buyers viewing the other collections, would end up buying in Paris.

Today there is a different situation.

Paris now feels she cannot afford to let buyers visit London and Italy first. So she has advanced the date of her showings for the autumn collections to July 27, the date announced by London six months ago.

Rome presents her collections, still be with us.

COLOURS.—Apart from flower shades everything is black and white. Lots of spot designs and an effective white plique with black tweed-like checks. Fash shows linen dress and coat, crumpled in raspberry red and a becoming string colour.

MATERIALS.—Dior's summer collection is mainly cotton—plique, muslin and poplin.

AUTUMN TRENDS.—The Little Girl Look, introduced by Fath, with puff sleeves, round plain schoolgirl necklines, and hats that remind one of church crocodiles.

In spite of prophecies to the contrary, the decollete will still be with us.

HIGHLIGHTS

IN Paris now....These are the highlights of the mid-season collections:

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★ EILEEN ASCROFT flies to two capitals and brings back news of PARIS holding its mid-season collections... of DUBLIN finding a 1953 market for a centuries-old style.

Paris.

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THE one woman in Paris not interested in French clothes — MRS "PENNY" RIDGWAY, wife of the retiring NATO Commander. She frankly admits: "I like American clothes."

ALY KHAN has been having his chief bedroom at Neuilly re-upholstered in Persian-print cretonne.

How to use spectacles and yet look pretty: MRS SAM GOLDWYN uses a broad tortoiseshell torquise with both glasses attached, one for reading, one long-distance.

THE LIVING-IN MAID, more difficult to discover in Paris than a badly cooked meal. When you find her she wants £4 10s. a week, no children, a family at business all day, and free evenings.

A LADY OF THE LAKE BREAKS NEW GROUND

NEW FIGURE in international fashion is an Irish colleen, with hazel eyes and a soft brogue.

Sybil "Billie" Connelly designed a collection in Dublin last summer so good that American buyers on their way to Paris stopped to see it—and bought.

When I saw her in Dublin recently she had just returned from America and Canada, where she had sold her sixth collection many times over.

Best-liked were the models with an Irish air.

An evening dress in Irish linen striped tea towelling, the Kins

TURPIN WINS ON POINTS, THE GRINNING HUMEZ GETS ALL THE CHEERS

London, June 9.

Randolph Turpin, British Middleweight Champion, won the British version of the world title when he defeated Charles Humez, the tough little French miner, on points over 15 rounds at London's open air White City Stadium tonight.

At the outset Turpin looked the best middleweight in the world. A cool, calculating brain controlled a body strung up to as fine a pitch as a violin string, and a left jab with plenty of power. His defence was superb, and for the first six or seven rounds Humez's efforts to score were made to look almost puerile.

He showed that as a boxer he has few equals in the world today, but it was a pity that he did not demonstrate his obviously superior punching power more often.

The fight petered out so badly that for the first time in his life Turpin heard the slow handclap from a large section of the crowd. Loud howls instead of cheers greeted him when he was announced as the new World Champion—a title recognised only by the British Boxing Board of Control.

Humez got most of the cheers as he left the ring, but this was a little unfair to the British Champion, who had won practically every round.

Humez probably took the last by sheer aggression, and may have evened the 10th and 11th. Otherwise he was completely out-boxed and outclassed.

GALLANT BATTLE

Humez fought a gallant battle, never giving up and always trying, though in desperation, to land a telling punch. He had a cut opened over his left eyebrow in the second round, and his nose was burst open in the fifth, but he grinned away all the punishment he took and came back in again.

Turpin showed no effect from the slight weight troubles he had at the weigh-in. He had to go to the scales three times and take a Turkish bath before getting down to the limit.

Turpin, who held the world title for 64 days in 1951, is now regarded as World Champion in Britain. But as far as the rest of the world is concerned, tonight's fight was for the European Championship only.

American officials insist that Turpin should meet their champion, who will be known when Carl Bobo Olson and Paddy Young meet in New York on June 19 for the disputed crown, in which they are supported by the French Federation and the European Boxing Union.

Humez, in contrast with his usual aggressive style, allowed Turpin to force the pace at the start of his fight.

MAN OF IRON

After the fight Turpin said: "I wonder if, when the crowd boomed, they realised I was fighting a man of iron. I hit Humez with all my force with a right hander on the jaw in the first round and paralysed my hand so badly that the feeling went out of it for the remainder of the round."

"After that I knew that it was useless to try to knock him out, so I decided, and my corner did as well, to box him and get the verdict an easier and more comfortable way."

Humez said: "It was not my toughest fight, but Turpin certainly hit hard at times." Turpin's manager, Mr. George Middleton, said that he was seeing Mr. Harry Markson, matchmaker to the International Boxing Club of America, tomorrow regarding an offer for Turpin to defend the title in New York next September.

Turpin kept in, in the first round when Humez missed with a wild swing and crashed a vicious right to the Frenchman's ribs. Humez, backing away, did not appear to be in trouble.

Both men were watchful in the opening rounds, but in the second Turpin suddenly opened up and punished Humez on the ropes with two lefts and a right to the head. A spot of blood appeared on the Frenchman's forehead. At this stage Turpin was obviously hitting the harder.

The Frenchman's face looked the worse for wear in the third round as Turpin scored with two quick left jabs. At last Humez got in a good punch, a fast right hook to Turpin's jaw, but the British Champion was going away and much of the force of the punch was lost.

HIDING HIS TIME
Turpin was controlling his punches and hiding his time. He was content in the fourth

IKE WILLIAMS BEATEN

Trenton, N.J., June 9. George Johnson, last night's former world light weight champion, the Williams, Johnson dominated the fight throughout. Williams was not sent to the canvas but was in such a helpless condition by the eighth round that the referee stopped the fight. — France-Press.

round to jab away at Humez. The Frenchman's nose was now bleeding, but he was still full of fight.

A left jab and a right hook caught Humez high up at the start of the fifth round. The Frenchman retaliated with a right to the jaw, but a second later Turpin was again punishing him.

Humez came out of the sixth with the bridge of his nose badly swollen. Turpin scored with left jabs and occasionally drove home a sledgehammer right to soften up his tough opponent.

Humez swung right after right desperately in an attempt to catch Turpin. But the British Champion stayed out of distance and retaliated with devastating force.

Turpin got Humez into a corner and seemed to have him set for a knockout when the bell went to end the seventh round. At this stage he was far ahead on points, but Humez was still remarkably strong.

Humez was more aggressive in the eighth round than at any previous stage, but Turpin took everything without being ruffled. There was a cut under the Frenchman's right eye as he went to his corner.

Turpin landed with a terrific right to the short ribs in the ninth round followed by a left hook to the side of the head. Humez got a cheer when he nailed his opponent to the ropes with a fierce attack, but Turpin covered well.

In the tenth round Humez landed a vicious right swing to the head and had Turpin backing away for the first time.

STAGGERED

At the start of the eleventh the referee called both boxers together and spoke to them. Humez responded immediately with a two-handed attack, but Turpin staggered him with some heavy blows to the body. A left hook caught the Frenchman off balance and he went down, but was up before the count started.

The fight had not been spectacular, and in the 12th round part of the crowd began a slow hand clap. Humez still showed great strength, but Turpin always beat him with heavier blows while taking the Frenchman's punches on the arms and gloves.

Humez took some heavy body blows in the 13th, but came back swinging wildly, accepting all punishment with a grin. Turpin drew more blood from his face with a series of left jabs and staggered him with a right chop to the side of the head.

Taking more heavy punches at the start of the 14th, Humez again came back swinging with lefts and rights. The British Champion was strangely subdued, though still ahead on points.

Humez was still grinning through his battered lip in the last round, though he must have realised that he was well behind on points.

With the crowd calling for more action, Humez became more aggressive. He sent Turpin to the ropes only to take hard rights and lefts. The crowd cheered the Frenchman in his last desperate effort, and for the first time in the fight Turpin looked worried.

Humez got all the cheers at the end, but from disappointed spectators, and when Turpin was announced, the winner there were more boos and cheers. — Reuters.

JOHNSON LOSES

London, June 9. Frank Johnson of Manchester, who forfeited his British light-weight title when he weighed in overweight this afternoon, was outpointed by challenger Joe Lucy of London in a catchweight bout reduced to 12 rounds at the White City Stadium here tonight.

Johnson began slowly and was floored for a count of two in the first round. He speeded up and punched crisply against his opponent but could not quite gain the necessary momentum to gain the decision which had a very mixed reception. The fight was on the bill featuring the British version of the World Middleweight Championship between Randolph Turpin of Britain and Charles Humez of France. — Reuters.

HAROLD MAYES: Talking Sport

DON'T NO-BALL THIS CROWNING CRICKET

Sport in this Coronation year takes on a rosier hue. Everything is just that bit more important to organisers and participants.

For example, those cricket Ashes will seem so much more vital than they normally do, and that's why I hope the clubs who go out to play for them, for England and for Australia, will make sure that nothing happens to tarnish the gilt.

What I'm saying, in effect, is let's not get this Coronation cricket year no-balled—and I don't mean just because a bowler happens to be "called" now and again.

There are, after all, certain standards which are accepted as cricket. I don't belong to the school which regards the game as being more important than the result—I hate this gallant loser stuff more than anyone—but I do appeal to the performers not to do things which will make the noble mountains to be made out of molehills.

LARWOOD LEARNED

And I make that appeal to no one more strongly than to the Australians. Certain happenings in the Lancashire game at Old Trafford were not in keeping with what we regard as good old English standards, and I hope there'll be no repetitions.

Ray Lindwall, for me, is the world's greatest fast bowler at the present time. Yet he fibbed when Paddy Corral no-balled him.

No, he didn't blow his top—the more credit to him—but he disagreed with the umpire.

And if any English professional had done what he did—no more—he would most certainly have been on the mat.

Freddy Trueman and Brian Statham had both been no-balled on the same ground earlier in the week, without complaint. That's the way it should have been with Rorain Ray who knows as well as anybody else that it's easier to bowl from 21 yards than 22.

Fast men who drag should start from well behind the

The Cricketers Will Wear Top Hats

Cravats and crinolines, churchwarden pipes and drainpipe trousers, top hats and old-world curtsies, will be seen when the Gentlemen of Old Bexley in an old-fashioned cricket match on the ground of Bexley Club on August 2.

Players on both sides will be dressed in the authentic fashion of 100 years ago, and the Round Table will arrive at the ground by coach-and-four from the Market Place, at Bexley-heath, having driven round the town in the morning.

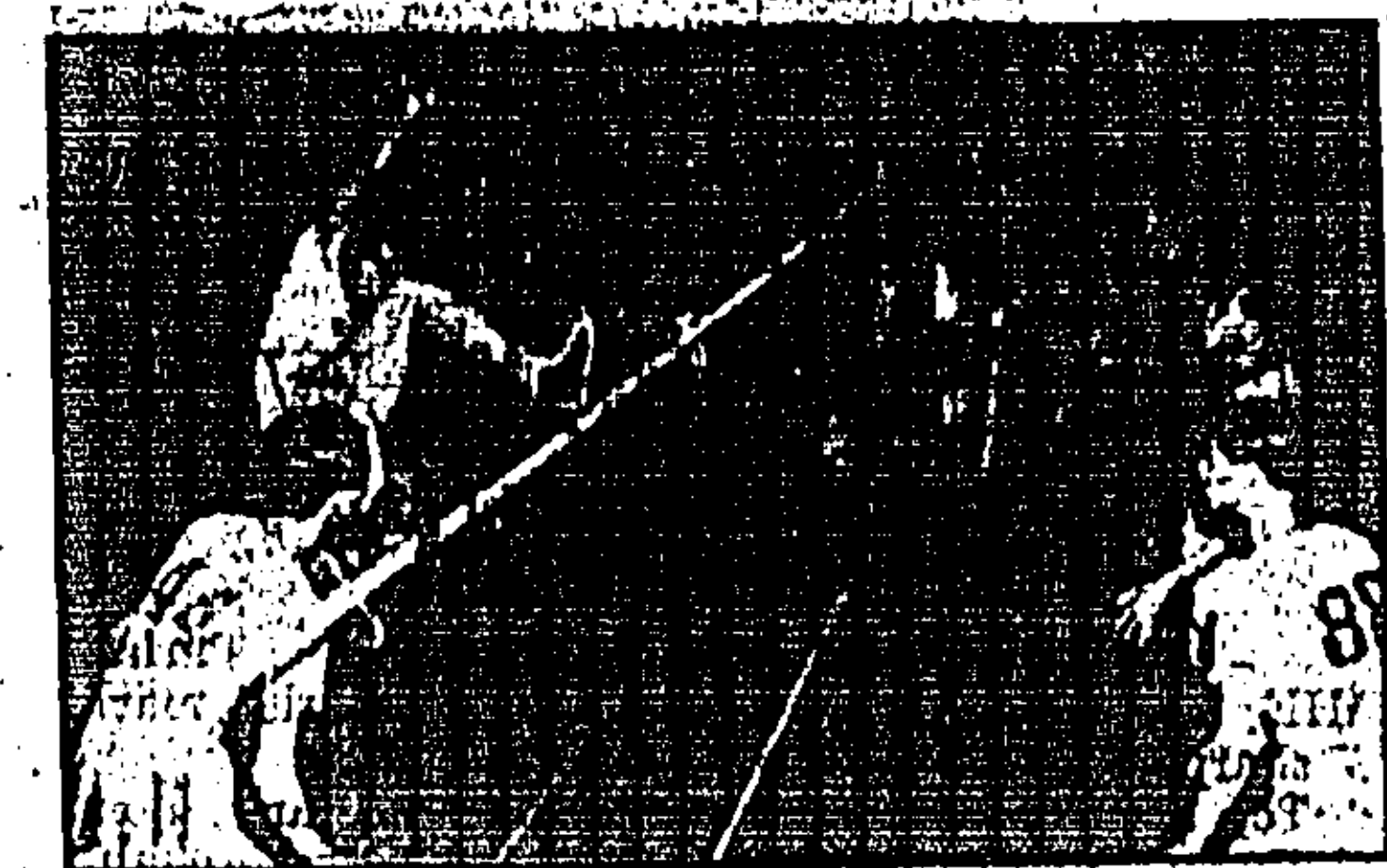
The players, women and children, will also enter into the spirit of the occasion, and small boys chasing hoops are likely to interfere with play. All will be dressed old-world style.

Some of the Old Bexley gentlemen will arrive on "penny-farthings," but the Old Bexley team with their families will be waiting at the ground to welcome the challengers.

There is a great prize at stake—a barrel of ale. Umpires will smoke the churchwarden, while the scores will take their place right on to the pitch somewhere in the region of square leg.

This object is to provide money for the Helping Hand Fund of the Round Table. Out of this fund the needy are helped, and cars and coaches are provided to take disabled people to the seaside. — (London Express Service).

Foot Shuttlecock Makes



A foot shuttlecock match in progress.

Its Local Debut Tonight

By "ARGONAUT"

A team of 12 players and five officials arrived this morning by air from Singapore to stage a series of exhibition matches of a new form of sport known as "foot shuttlecock."

The series starts this evening at 7.30 p.m. at the Southern Playground and will continue on Friday and Sunday.

Tonight's programme opens with an exhibition basketball match between the girls' Ch. L. and Chinese Y.M.C.A. teams and will be followed by a best-of-five-set exhibition foot shuttlecock match by the visitors.

Although a new form of sport, the foot-shuttlecock game is a combination of the traditional Chinese foot shuttle-

cock and the Burmese and Malayan "sepak raga," the only modifications being the special standardised shuttlecock now used for the game, the use of a set sized court and the introduction of a point scoring system.

The game is played by three players on each side of a badminton net set at six feet height as in badminton. The whole court measures 21 feet by 42 feet (20 feet by 44 feet in badminton), with a four-foot serving square marked at the centre of each baseline.

Served starts at the serving square with the server standing in the square and kicking over the shuttle tossed to him by one of the other two players of his team.

After the service, which must be sent over the net with one kick, each side has a maximum number of three kicks to send the shuttle back but each player on one side can only have one shot at the shuttle.

On set consists of 21 points with double being called at 20-20 and the set extended to another session of five points. Each match is played on the best of three or five sets.

RECENT INNOVATION
Foot shuttlecock is only quite a recent game in Malaya, originating no doubt from the great number of badminton courts in that country and the fact that it requires the minimum of equipment.

In the hands of, as in this case, the feet of experts, foot shuttlecock can be a strenuous, thrilling and spectacular game, as there is no limit to the variety of "strokes" with both feet coming into play, and many provide an excellent answer to a much-needed training routine in footwork for our local tennis, badminton and even soccer and cricket enthusiasts.

Harold Shetall, in charge of the English party, said, "Much has been learnt from our point of view and we hope that our missionary work will also bear fruit. I think the future will show that the tour has been beneficial." — Reuters.

ON THE WAY HOME
New York, June 9. England's football team was leaving for home by air today after the 84 days and 20,000 miles tour of South America and the United States.

Of the four international matches played, one was narrowly lost to the World Champions, Uruguay, two were won, against Chile and the United States, and one against Argentina was abandoned after 20 minutes because of heavy rain.

Harold Shetall, in charge of the English party, said, "Much has been learnt from our point of view and we hope that our missionary work will also bear fruit. I think the future will show that the tour has been beneficial." — Reuters.

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SPORTS ROUNDABOUT Bobby Wilson May Give Up Serious Lawn Tennis

By DAVID JACK

Bobby Wilson, Britain's most promising youngster is faced with the prospect of giving up serious lawn tennis.

Wilson, former Junior Champion and youngest player ever to be selected for the Davis Cup, is worried about his future.

So are his parents, who tell me frankly: "We just cannot afford to subsidise Bobby when he leaves school." In other words, Lord Templewood's appeal for sponsors has fallen on deaf ears. No benevolent gentlemen have come forward with offers of jobs for tennis starlets.

Now, unless somebody does provide Wilson with a job—and time off for tennis—the career of our No. 1 hope will end before it has really begun.

Golfers at a West Bromwich club were surprised last week to see a cricket ball bouncing along the fairway. It had reached the golf course via a mighty six hit from a West Bromwich Dartmouth batsman on the adjoining cricket ground.

The batsman's name? Vic Buckingham, WBA manager.

Professional footballers in England, who frequently complain about benefit payments, should be thankful for small mercies.

Many of their colleagues in Scotland have never seen a benefit cheque—let alone, had the opportunity to grumble about the size of it.

Willie Rae, eight seasons with Rangers, has played without complaint in seven different positions. He has never had a benefit. And Willie, Polon, inside left in Rangers' Cup final against Aberdeen, also waits for his first benefit cheque after years of faithful ibrox service.

If that sort of treatment is dished out by one of the wealthiest clubs in the game, I shudder to think what happens among the minnows.

COLD SHOULDER

Queen's Park, inside-forward Sonny O'Connell wants an English amateur international cap—so he's going to Ayresome Park in search of it. Carleton-born O'Connell, despite playing so many "blinders" for the Hampden Park Club, has been cold-shouldered by England's selectors.

The Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the St. Louis Cardinals, 7-4, in the only other day game, with the rest being night games. — Cubs at Philadelphia, Braves at New York in the National League, and Yankees at Detroit, Senators at Cleveland, Athletics at Chicago and Red Sox at St. Louis in the American League.

Carl Furdol, Duke Snider, Gil Hodges and Pee Wee Reese hit Brooklyn's home run in a 13-6 assault, while Ted Kuszowski and Gus Bell homered, for the redlegs. Kuszowski's homer, his 17th, put the powerful Cincinnati first baseman in a three-way tie with Roy Campanella and Ed Mathews for the League leadership.

Milliken, relieving Bill Lee in the fifth inning, pitched to only 10 batters in five innings. The only hit he allowed was Bell's homer as he gained his third victory.

Ed Pellagrini's three-run homer in the eighth inning enabled the Pirates to snap their five-game losing streak and gave Bob Hall his second triumph. Harvey's Haddix suffered his third defeat in the Cardinals' sixth inning in seven games. — Associated Press.

THE SCORES
The scores were: Pittsburgh 13, St. Louis 7; Cincinnati 10, Brooklyn 6; Philadelphia 10, New York 7; Detroit 10, Yankees 7; Cleveland 10, Senators 7; Chicago 10, Athletics 7; Red Sox 10, St. Louis 7.

RETURN OF THE "BUG"
The Bigatti car which in the early 30s reigned unchallenged in its class on the race tracks of the world and introduced to racing men of the calibre of Louis Chiron, Sir Malcolm Campbell and Raymond Mays, is to be made again in modernised form at the famous Molsheim factory in France.

One of M. Bigatti's secrets of success for the one time fantastically worshipped "Bug" was lubrication, upon which he placed special reliance.

Faulty oiling systems, he believed, were the cause of most racing car failures when the machines were under strain for hours without respite.

Another prominent fault he claimed, was engine design. In the old days the "Bug" at speed, screamed like a thousand banshees.

Considering the tremendous speeds conjured from the high-revving engine it was not after that the car cracked up through bearing failure or piston seizure.

What is more, the engines were matched by road-holding of a standard which has rarely been achieved since those days.

Assuredly, the Bigatti was a masterpiece to be most heartily respected. Their resurrection in the sports market will be stimulating for all concerned.

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BUT I MUST PRONOUNCE RAY LINDWALL BETTER THAN EVER Says DENIS COMPTON

In the last four or five years many suggestions have come from Australia that Ray Lindwall had passed his peak. As a batsman I should like to support that theory—but it is not possible.

My first on-the-field meeting with the 1953 Australians left me convinced that, as an intelligent fast bowler, Ray is still in a class alone.

I cannot claim that I batted against him at Lord's long enough to speak from personal experience.

In fact, an extraordinary feature of my second innings for MCC was that in an hour's spell while I was at the wicket Ray bowled only two balls to me—the last two.

From the other end, however, I saw enough of him to appreciate his worth.

All young and ambitious fast bowlers should take Ray as their model. He bowls a length, and he is so straight that the batsman is rarely able to leave alone a single ball or get a "sighter."

Of how many fast bowlers could that be said?

BUT TWO VIRTUES

These are but two of Ray's bowling virtues. Another is that he always bowls well within himself, even when releasing his fastest ball. That means he is in complete control.

He has also perfected many variations of pace without alteration in run-up and such a slight change of action at the last split-second that it is absolutely imperceptible to the batsman.

Another Lindwall move is to accelerate or decrease the speed of his run-up sufficiently for the batsman to notice the difference. My tip to those meeting him for the first time is to take no notice of such manoeuvres.

The faster run MAY precede a faster ball. Equally it may precede a normal pace ball, even a slower one.

That applies conversely to the more leisurely run. You just do not know what to expect.

Coaches often instruct young players not to play at the "bowler's arm" but to concentrate exclusively on the ball coming from it.

Unless that batting fundamental is kept in mind against Ray Lindwall, trouble must be ahead.

Briefly, Ray does not bowl a single ball without a definite purpose behind it and he is such a master of his art that he can, and does, send down exactly the ball he requires.

For instance, if he thinks he'll bowl a yorker, he will bowl a yorker, not something near a yorker.

HUTTON'S SHOULDER HURTS

London, June 6. Len Hutton, England's cricket captain, is recovering from his shoulder injury and hopes to be fit for the first Test against Australia, beginning at Nottingham on Thursday.

Hutton stated that his left shoulder, which was struck by a ball while fielding on Saturday, was still sore but a little less painful. He was able to bat for Yorkshire against Middlesex today and showed few signs of discomfort in an innings of 38.

After his innings, Hutton said: "I felt it when hitting the ball hard."

Lindsay Hassett, Australia's captain, will be fit for the Test. Following a spell of batting at the nets at Lord's today, he reported that his right arm in which he recently had an attack of tennis arthritis was very much better.

Hassett made his strokes in splendid style and hit the ball hard without any apparent discomfort. A friend, Dick Chestnut, brother of the South African Test player, Jack Chestnut, bowled to Hassett.

Hassett states that the Australian team would not be anxious to play the first Test against Australia at Nottingham on Thursday.

LOCKE WITHDRAWS

London, June 9. England have been forced to make a change in the twelve players from whom the team will be selected for the first Test against Australia at Nottingham on Thursday.

Tony Lock of Surrey damaged the playing finger of his bowling hand during the match against Nottinghamshire at the Oval and has been forced to withdraw. John Wardle of Yorkshire takes his place.—Reuter.

I cannot agree that his arm is lower than it was. Before this season I did not think he bowled an inswinger intentionally, but he definitely does now.

Insingers are not bowled with a low arm action. That's a physical impossibility.

I would not say Ray is as good as ever. He's better. Remember, too, that he has not yet bowled flat out. He did not do so in 1948 until the First Test.

100-A-SIDE

When Queen Salote of Tonga visited Lord's last month the

former Worcestershire captain, Lord Cobham, asked her whether she had watched cricket before.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "we play cricket in our country too. The only difference is that we have 100-a-side games. They last for three weeks."

And some people complain of five-day Tests! I'd be interested to know of Tonga's best bowling analysis.

Just think of the celebrations after taking 99 wickets in an innings! —(London Express Service)

The Story Of Lord's —“Home Of Cricket”

By JOHN ARLOTT

With three more Test matches to follow, the second encounter between England and Australia which takes place at Lord's cricket ground in North London during the last week of June, cannot decide the rubber—but it remains the crown of the English cricket season.

Lord's was not the first ground to house a Test match—that was Melbourne: it was not the first English ground on which England met Australia—that happened at the Oval in South London; not even the second—that was Manchester. Yet Lord's, "headquarters" of cricket, lends to its Test match a special glory not quite equalled by any other ground. This year, too, it offers a clash between two evenly matched sides, each bringing, around the known stars—Harvey, Hassett, Miller, Lindwall, Hutton, Bedser and Evans—a rare collection of the young men who should rule the game for a decade to come.

Other great grounds—like Old Trafford at Manchester, the Oval and Leeds—inherit much of their essential atmosphere from their surroundings. Lord's does not do so. Rather he high—and not particularly beautiful—wall seems to cut it off from London and the world outside. Lord's is, in fact, a kind of cricket village. Walk around the ground and you will find offices, a printing press capable of producing books as well as score-cards, a Clerk of the Works' office, a museum. It has its own workshop, tavern and confectionery shop. There is a self-contained air about the place, a completeness, a unique atmosphere.

member once summoned some navies to smash with their pikes a mower which was being used on the pitch—instead of the sheep which had always formerly grazed the grass.

Test history has been made there, and personal history too. Just as it is a great day for an English cricketer when he first plays in a match, however minor, at Lord's, so, for the overseas player, to play in a Lord's Test is, somehow, the peak of cricketing achievement.

I have seen visiting Test players go to Martin, the Lord's groundsman, and ask him for a piece of the Lord's turf to take home and have seen him, as seriously, give it to them—and even provide a tin to contain it.

Indeed, when any man has ever been to Lord's reads the reports of the scores in this second Test—which, weather granting, it should be a close fight indeed—he may see that urban ground in his mind's eye, while he who has read back into cricket will see behind this summer's deeds, the corridors of cricket history.

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FEAR Comes In With The Focals

Says DAVID LEWIN

Hollywood. In Hollywood today they are saying an optimist is a man who comes to work in a studio in the morning and brings his lunch.

With four out of every ten people in the film business out of work it is a sad joke. There never has been a time when so many sound stages stand empty and forlorn. This week just 22 films, including six second features, are being shot.

Two years ago the number was 46. The cause of it all is the uncertainty, not only about what should be in a film, but how it should be made.

In the first week here I met half a dozen executives flipping anxiously through documents sent to them by their technical departments.

There is a new jargon growing up. To chew that you are fully in the picture—but not necessarily that you know what you mean—you discuss "peripheral vision effects and space images."

One director on a set I visited had even abandoned the traditional shout of "action!" to start a scene and "cut!" to finish it. Instead, he said, "Lock the cameras" to begin and "Unlock" to end. What he meant was that the two cameras which are placed side by side when shooting a three-dimensional film should be locked and then unlocked.

Many systems EVERY Hollywood studio at the moment has its own special new method for shooting.

There are 22 different systems which can be used. This number is gradually being sorted down to four: three of them are varying degrees of wide screen, some giving the illusion of depth, and the fourth is the new traditional focal film which needs glasses to view it.

The studios are holding up picture production while they



Life on a set. Rita Hayworth (bottom left) and Aldo Ray (bottom right) prepare to face two hooded cameras filming side by side. In the centre, director Curtis Bernhardt.

wait and see which system the public approves. Only one company, Columbia, which employs Rita Hayworth and, just recently, Dr. Edith Sitwell, is actually increasing the number of pictures it makes and shooting them so they can be shown by any or all of the new methods.

While the other studios wait and see they are cutting people from the payrolls. This week only 237 script-writers are

working on stories "out of 1,200 on the books of the Screen Writers' Guild."

They're talking SO far the unemployment has not made a great impact. Stars' salaries are still high and many of them, like Tyrone Power, James Stewart and Gregory Peck, are offered a share in the film as well. They still earn £50,000 a film. To the producer here, whether he is working or not, the most encouraging fact to come out of all the talk about new methods is that the American people are three concentrated years of television are at least talking about films again.

The television men are watching this, and are already planning the counter-attack. Colour tv should arrive in about 18 months. And a few days ago a Hollywood television station put out on a closed circuit the first experimental showing of three-dimensional television with the audience wearing glasses.

It was not very successful, and the picture was not clearly defined, but it showed what could be done. That night it was not only the chill air from the mountains or the far-off howl of a coyote up from Beverly Hills which made the cinema goers shiver.

—(London Express Service)

Dazzling Royal Ascot To Be The Best Ever

A full-scale plan to make this year's Coronation Royal Ascot (June 16, 17, 18, 19) the most dazzling of all Royal Ascot race meetings has been put into operation.

The stands and miles of wooden rails are being given the most thorough painting for many years. Forty men are working in the stands. Even rooms lying back from view are being painted.

The Queen's own box in the Royal Enclosure, and the glass-fronted room behind it, is being painted in the pastel shades favoured by the Queen Mother. Elsewhere in the Royal Enclosure sea green and grey are being used, at the special wish of the Queen.

Work of redecorating the private rooms began many weeks ago. These glass-fronted rooms, where big luncheon parties are held, will be smarter.

The Golden Gates, through which the Queen, in her State landau, will head the Royal procession on its drive up to the course, are now being up to their name. The ornamental spikes, scrolls and the Royal coat-of-arms have all been refurbished and gleam richly.

Hundreds of rhododendron and azalea bushes newly planted along the New Mile and in beds near the stands are in bud. They are of special types due to flower in the week that the Royal Ascot meeting is held.

BIG TRAFFIC FLOW The Berkshire police are completing their plans for dealing with the greatest flow of traffic ever in the history of the meeting. Radio will be increasingly used to control the tens of thousands of vehicles which will pour into the little Berkshire town during the week.

—(London Express Service)

Nevertheless the early starters to contend with the disadvantage of becoming thoroughly wet and also finding a considerable amount of casual water on the ground. The following are the results:—

Stableford.—Winner, E. B. McEldon, 30 Points. Runners Up, A. G. Donn 27. Other good scores.—M. Y. Fenness, 36; J. Dickson Leach, 35; N. P. Fox, 35; H. R. Cleland, 34.

Greensome (Shanghai Four-somes).—Winners, J. Dickson Leach & F. G. Harrison, 72-64. Runners up, D. McEldon & E. W. S. Macgregor, 71-65. Other good scores.—M. Y. Fenness & Sir John Kinloch, 70-69; P. MacCabe & P. R. E. Arnold, 68-64-69; Lt. Col. G. & Lt. Col. Vaughan, 70-69; Mrs. Harrington & Lt. Col. Stevenson, 74-6-69.

MASONIC GOLF There will be a Masonic Coronation Golf Match at the Royal Hongkong Golf Club's Course at Fanling on Sunday. Any late applicants should ring 39228 for details.

GAME CANCELLED The lawn bowls league game between Kowloon Cricket Club and the Hongkong Cricket Club, arranged to be played at Chater Road yesterday, was cancelled owing to the sudden state of the ground following heavy rain.

Recent Competitions at Shek O have resulted as follows:

May Medal.—Winner, N. P. Fox, 75-12-63; Runner Up, Brig. R. D. Bolton, 83-12-63. May Bogy.—N. P. Fox, and J. Mould tied all square in First Place.

In Coronation competitions, played on Sunday, though the weather was anything but inviting, a fair number entered. Owing to the waterlogged condition of the lower 9 holes it was decided to play 2 rounds on the top ones.

At Cambridge: MCC beat Cambridge University by six wickets. Cambridge University 355 for eight declared, and 280 for three declared (Turner not out 113, Subbarow not out 100). MCC 375 for five declared and 269 for four (Blake 50, Sharp 114, Insloe not out 85).—Reuter.

At Gillingham: Gloucestershire beat Kent by eight wickets. Gloucestershire 505 for five declared, and 49 for two. Kent 331 and 221 (Upton not out 57).

At Leicester: Sussex beat Leicestershire by eight wickets. Leicestershire 371 for eight declared, and 230 for six declared (Palmer 70, Tompkin 69). Sussex 202 and 340 for two.

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At Leicester: Sussex beat Leicestershire by eight wickets. Leicestershire 371 for eight declared, and 230 for six declared (Palmer 70, Tompkin 69). Sussex 202 and 340 for two.

THIS MAY BE SIR GORDON'S LAST SEASON

Gordon Richards, 49-year-old Champion Jockey who received a knighthood in the Coronation Honours List will retire from the saddle at the end of this season or next year.

Richards, one of the greatest personalities in the history of the British turf, says he plans to set up as a trainer.

Referring to his knighthood Richards said, "I find it difficult to express in words what I feel about this great honour. Naturally I am very proud, but my greatest delight is that the Queen has honoured the jockey profession."

Richards, who has been Champion Jockey 23 times and has now ridden 4,002 winners—a world record—said, "I have been riding 23 years and I cannot continue indefinitely. I shall have to consult owners who retain me before making my final decision."

Parasitic skin disease, itching, eczema etc.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO	
"FOOCHOW"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar 8 a.m. 11th June
"HUPH"	Tientsin 10 a.m. 12th June
"FOYANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe 10 a.m. 13th June
"SHENGKING"	Koelung 5 p.m. 13th June
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai 10 a.m. 15th June
"FENGTIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe 8 a.m. 16th June
"SHENGKING"	Koelung 5 p.m. 20th June
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan 10 a.m. 21st June
"HANYANG"	Bangkok 10 a.m. 23rd June
"HUNAN"	Tientsin 10 a.m. 24th June
"FENGNING"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar 8 a.m. 26th June

Sails from Casodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM	
"FOYANG"	Bangkok 10th June
"SHENGKING"	Koelung 11th June
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai 12th June
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore 14th June
"SZECHUEN"	Kobe 18th June
"HANYANG"	Kobe 21st June
"HUNAN"	Tientsin 21st June
"YOCOW"	Singapore 22nd June
"FENGNING"	Kobe 24th June

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO	
"CHANGTE"	Japan 15th June
"TAIPEI"	Sydney & Melbourne 18th June
"SOOCHOW"	Kaohsiung, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Port Moresby, Samarai, Lae, Madang, Hollandia, Kavieng & Rabaul 10 a.m. 22nd June
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne 25th June
ARRIVALS FROM	
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila a.m. 12th June
"TAIPEI"	Kobe 17th June
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe 23rd June

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.	
"TELEMACHUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow 14th June
"CALCHAS"	Liverpool, Dublin & Avonmouth 24th June
"AUTOMEDON"	Genoa, London, Holland & Hamburg 25th June
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow 6th July
"BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool & Glasgow 14th July
Scheduled Sailings from Europe	
Sails	Arrives
G. "PELEUS" Liverpool	Rotterdam Hong Kong 14th June
S. "BELLEROPHON" do	Sailed 21st June
G. "MENTOR" do	do 27th June
S. "ALCIBIADES" do	do 7th July
G. "CYCLOPS" 7th June	13th June 14th July
S. "CYCLOPS" 18th June	do 23rd July
G. "AUTOLYCUS" 24th June	do 29th July
S. "LAOMEDON" 3rd July	do 7th Aug.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swatara, before Liverpool. Carriers option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.	
"BENARES"	18th June
"AJAX"	30th June
SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.	
"DONA NATI"	5th July
"BENARES"	20th July

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

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Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri. 7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat. Connects at Bangkok with U.A. to Hongkong	(on return)
HK/Hanoi/Hatphong	(DC-3) 11.00 a.m. Tue. 3.30 p.m. Wed.	
HK/Saigon/Singapore	(DC-3) 11.30 a.m. Wed. 6.45 p.m. Thu.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo	(DC-3) 7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri. 6.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.	
HK/Bangkok/Hatphong/Calcutta	(DC-4) 12.00 a.m. Sat. 6.00 p.m. Sun.	

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BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West, 25875/32144, 24878

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

	From	Due
"BENROCH"	Japan	11th June
"BENMIOR"	U.K.	17th June
"BENRINNES"	U.K.	18th June
"BENATTOW"	U.K.	on or abt. 6th July
"BENLEDI"	U.K.	20th July
"BENALDER"	U.K.	28th July

SAILINGS

	Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London, Rotterdam and Hull	Due
"BENROCH"		12th June
"BENMIOR"	Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg	20th June
"BENRINNES"	Genoa, Avonmouth, Liverpool and Glasgow	21st June
"BENATTOW"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam and Hamburg	10th July
"BENCRUACHAN"	Direct to Singapore, thence Havre, London, Rotterdam and Antwerp	18th July
"BENLEDI"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama	24th July
"BENALDER"	Genoa, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hull, 8 Calls Manila	31st July

* Calls Cebu, Tawau, Sandakan and Labuan.
† Calls Djibouti instead of Aden.
All vessels accept cargo for Suez and Port Said.
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.
York Building, Agents. Tel. 34166 & 38710.

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For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements as Classified Advertisements as usual.

NOTICE

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Notice to Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of Lane, Crawford, Limited will be held in the Company's Offices, 1st Floor, Telephone House, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 20th June, 1953, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Company's Accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1953, and the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon; to sanction the payment of a dividend; to re-elect a Director, and to appoint Auditors.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 10th to 20th June, 1953, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. S. HUTHART, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

s.s. "EISUO MARU"

And

s.s. "No. 3 MANTETSU MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be subject to the risk and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 10th June, 1953.

No claims against the steamers must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 17th June, 1953, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents

Hongkong, 6th June, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

MAERSK LINE

m/v "HULDA, MAERSK"

having arrived from New York and Ports of call, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk and expense into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godown at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given 48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 14th June, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on 15th June, 1953, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

All claims must reach us before the 7th July, 1953, or they will not be recognised.

No Insurance will be effected.

JEDSEN & CO. Agents

Hongkong, 7th June, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

AUSTRALIA-WEST PACIFIC LINE

s.s. "CITUS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be subject to the risk and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clark at 10 a.m. on the 14th June, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 10th June, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 18th June, 1953, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents

Hongkong, 8th June, 1953.

CEYLON DENIES REPORTS

Colombo, June 9.

Mr. R. G. Senanayake, Ceylon's Minister of Commerce and Trade, denied today that Communist China had protested against short weight and poor quality of rubber shipped from Ceylon.

In an official statement he said "quite emphatically" that there was no disagreement whatsoever between the Chinese Communists and Ceylon on the shipment. There was complete understanding between the two sides.

Mr. Senanayake was commenting on a report today in the Ceylon Daily News which said China had lodged a strong protest against short weight and poor quality of rubber shipped from Ceylon under the long-term "rubber for rice" trade agreement between the two countries. The report said China had suffered heavy losses as a result. The agreement came into effect last January.

The Minister said a factual report had been received from the Chinese Communists about the first three shipments—but "it is a report which has been supplied to us at our own request."

Discrepancies reported related to the "very first three shipments" that left Ceylon under the agreement.

This rubber had already been packed and made ready for shipment by private shippers under old private contracts.

Most discrepancies were detected by the Rubber Commissioner appointed by the Government before shipment.

Appropriate recoveries had been made from the offending shippers. The money was held by the Rubber Commissioner at the disposal of the Chinese, and the Chinese had been informed.

Of short weight Mr. Senanayake said the actual shortages were about 3 per cent of the total shipped.—Reuters

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CARTIAGE"	30th May	30th June
"CORFU"	25th June	27th July
"CANTON"	23rd July	24th August
"CARTIAGE"	20th August	21st September
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTIAGE"	2nd July	4th August
"CORFU"	31st July	1st Sept.
"CANTON"	20th August	20th Sept.
"CARTIAGE"	20th September	20th October
Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London		

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due	For
"SHILLONG"	10th June	Japan
"SURAT"	15th July	Japan
Homewards	Sails	For
"SOMALI"	10th June	Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Bombay, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"SUNDA"	6th July	for Japan

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"WARLA"	In Port	from
	sails 10th June	Japan for Singapore, Penang, Aden, Calcutta & Chittagong
"SANTHA"	due 13th June	from
	sails 14th June	Calcutta, Rangoon & Swire for Japan

P. & O.B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"ORDIA"	due 26th June	for
	sails 27th June	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Aden, Suez, Haifa, Beirut, Athens, other P.O. ports via Bombay
"OZARDA"	due 24th June	from
	sails 25th June	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, & Singapore for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	In Port	for
	sails 10th June	Sydney, Adelaide & Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to:

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Confused Impression Given By Washington Monetary Policy

(BY SYDNEY S. CAMPBELL, REUTER'S FINANCIAL EDITOR)

U.S. money policy, which dominates world markets, is extraordinarily confused. Despite recent appearances, it is authoritatively stated that the Federal Reserve has no intention of reversing its programme of making credit tighter.

Its line is that it will resume its deflationary funding programme "when market conditions permit," the recent shelving of the programme and the easier open-market policy having been merely technical smoothing operations to alleviate disorderly market conditions.

They have not sufficed even to remove all the disorderliness.

Wall St. Succumbs To The Jitters

New York, June 9. Wall Street succumbed to the jitters today with a shake-out that slashed the total market valuations some \$2,500,000,000 and gave railers their worst session since 1946.

The volume was the heaviest in two months — 2,200,000 shares.

Individual stocks lost \$1 to \$1. Industrial and rail prices were at seven-month lows. Utilities reached back to May 1, 1952.

The decline started shortly before noon as rumours circulated in Wall Street that a Korean truce had been signed officially.

It gained momentum with the last closing at its lows. The market was the broadest in two months with 1,234 issues traded, 1,000 of them lower and only 78 higher.

Analysts point out that the overall picture still is one very high level business activity and a favourable outlook.

The uncertainties have dragged on now for weeks and apparently have made investors timid and ready to sell on any excuse.

In rail, losses ranged to \$4 in Southern Railway. Amerasia broke more than \$7 in oil. Chrysler fell \$2.25 and General Motors \$1. Bethlehem was down \$1 and U.S. Steel almost that much. American Telephone fell more than \$1.

The New York Stock Exchange volume was \$1,801,000 and the American Stock Exchange volume was 590,000 shares.

Dow Jones averages at the end of the session stood as follows:

30 Industrials	263.39
20 rails	99.28
15 utilities	48.44
40 bonds	93.26

—United Press.

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, June 9. Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, per lb.	63½-64
August	63½-64
September	63½-64
October	63½-64
November	63½-64
December	63½-64
January	63½-64
February	63½-64
March	63½-64
April	63½-64
May	63½-64
Blanket crepe	63½-64
No. 1 pale crepe	63½-64

—United Press.

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, June 9. No. 1 standard rubber futures closed 15 to 25 points higher with sales of 131 contracts. The No. 3 contract closed nominally 25 points higher with no sales reported.

The higher trend reflected the higher London basis and the relatively few high-price shipment offerings from the East, dealers reported. Spot No. 1 smoked ribbed sheets were quoted at 24½ cents a pound. Prices closed today as follows:

No. 1 standard	21.30
July	21.30
August	21.30
September	21.30
October	21.30
November	21.30
December	21.30
January	21.30
February	21.30
March	21.30
April	21.30
May	21.30
June	21.30

—United Press.

Another Slow Day In Cotton

New York, June 9. Cotton futures went through another slow and indecisive session. Ring observers thought it was the slowest day of the year. Prices saw-sawed within a range of 15 points but managed to keep even with the previous close most of the time.

The final prices were off 3 to 5 points. The opening prices were 2 to 4 points higher.

Technicians attributed part of the dullness to the stock market weakness. The sharp decline there did not react too hard on cotton prices but the speculative element apparently was too busy with securities to pay too much attention to cotton.

The dullness on the part of both bulls and bears reflected their intention to await the final outcome of the Korean truce negotiations. Most of the trading came from local professional talent. They moved in and out of the market.

The crop news was still mixed but still mostly favourable. Concern is felt over the persistent dryness in the Far West but elsewhere farmers reported good progress.

Private estimates on this year's probable average range were between 25,700,000 and 27,200,000 acres. Prices closed today as follows:

Spot	34.10 nominal
July	33.58-33.59
August	33.58-33.59
September	33.58-33.59
October	33.58-33.59
November	33.58-33.59
December	33.58-33.59
January	33.58-33.59
February	33.58-33.59
March	33.58-33.59
April	33.58-33.59
May	33.58-33.59
June	33.58-33.59

—United Press.

SAO PAULO MARKET

Sao Paulo, June 9. Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows:

Spot	10.40
July	10.40
August	10.40
September	10.40
October	10.40
November	10.40
December	10.40
January	10.40
February	10.40
March	10.40
April	10.40
May	10.40
June	10.40

—United Press.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, June 9. Grains ran into increased realising and hedge-selling on the rail. Wheat eased in face of an exporter demand against sales of U.S. red wheat to Spain. At Chicago wheat closed off ½ to 1 cent and soybeans were up 2½ to 3½ cents. At Winnipeg, wheat No. 3 was quoted today at 2.04½ cents a bushel. Prices of grain futures closed as follows:

Wheat—price per bushel	2.04½
Spot	2.04½
July	2.04½
August	2.04½
September	2.04½
October	2.04½
November	2.04½
December	2.04½
January	2.04½
February	2.04½
March	2.04½
April	2.04½
May	2.04½
June	2.04½

—United Press.

Corn

Spot	1.43½-1.44
July	1.43½-1.44
August	1.43½-1.44
September	1.43½-1.44
October	1.43½-1.44
November	1.43½-1.44
December	1.43½-1.44
January	1.43½-1.44
February	1.43½-1.44
March	1.43½-1.44
April	1.43½-1.44
May	1.43½-1.44
June	1.43½-1.44

—United Press.

Japan Trade Report

Tokyo, June 9.

Japan will be unable to increase the volume of her external trade unless the economy of other Asian nations is further developed, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported in a White Paper.

The document, dealing with economic rehabilitation and the foreign commerce of Japan, said that for this reason Japan is making "unremitting efforts toward assisting in the economic development of South-east Asia."

It cited the proposed construction of a blast furnace at Orissa, India; erection of a magnesium clinker plant at Madras and development of iron mines in Goa and salt fields in Thailand, all with the assistance of Japanese capital.

The paper said that the nature of Japan's trade with Southeast Asian countries changed after World War II, as a result of the loss of pre-war colonies. Another factor has been the fact that various Southeast Asian countries have adopted economic development programmes of their own, aimed at regional industrialisation, economic independence, recovery from war damage and balance of international debts and credits.

"The development programmes of Southeast Asian countries generally give priority to establishment of light industries for the manufacture of light products and the daily necessities of life, and emphasise recovery of agricultural production, leaving large-scale industrialisation schemes for the future," the paper said.

"The development programmes would appear to make probable a gradual reduction of Japan's market for light industrial products in Southeast Asia, which might seriously affect the Japanese export situation."

But on the other hand, it said, because of "certain social and economic conditions" these countries "may not always find it advantageous to depend entirely on Europe and America for the capital, equipment, materials and technical skills necessary to the realisation of their economic development programmes. They may find it desirable to adapt some of the results of Japanese research and development, made under social and economic conditions which more closely resemble their own."

The paper said this is especially true in such fields as industrial techniques, irrigation works, drainage and reclamation, "cellar" utilisation, improvement of seeds and agricultural implements and methods of financing agriculture.—United Press.

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$507,825.20. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
DANKS			
H.K. Bank	1325	43	1330
East Asia	148		
Indo-China	233		
Canton	770		
H.K. Fire & Marine	240		
SHIPPING			
Waterfront	1510		
DOCK			
K. Wharf	701 701 100	e 79	
N. Wharf	5.90		
Dock	20.30	200	20.20
Provident	11.40	111 500	e 11.40

What was ascribed to the easing of the Federal Reserve's open-market purchase of \$85 million of bills in the fortnight ending May 20.

For better or worse, however, the Fed itself does not attach much importance to this. It points out that it demands for credit were great enough money could become progressively lighter even if the Fed's open-market purchases were adding very substantial amounts to the supply of money. The Fed would then merely be breaking off smoothing the degree of the tightening. That seems to be just what the Fed is doing.

Mr. Randolph Burgess, the key man in the Treasury, has made his position clear. He says that the Treasury must sell its securities in the market at the going rate of interest and not at an artificially supported rate, i.e. that it must meet the market and not rig it.

He adds that the long-term market has been "over-loaded" because too many people were trying to borrow at the same time.

Delay of some projects would be "wholesome" both for the market and for the business.

He makes it clear that the Treasury will not bow itself out for the sake of leaving the market to business. In approaching the long-term market, he says, the Treasury will proceed cautiously, though it should not always be at the end of the queue, and so forced into inflationary bank financing.

He ominously repeats that higher interest rates "benefit millions of families who have been damaged by inflation and by inadequate return on their savings."—Reuter.

JAPANESE BONDS

London, June 9. Japanese bonds:

"A" (4s. of 1950)	82½
"B" (4s. of 1951)	69½
"C" (4s. of 1952)	122
"D" (5s. of 1953)	98½
"E" (5½s. of 1950)	140½

—United Press.

Tin Price In N.Y.

New York, June 9. Prices in the metal market closed unchanged with the following exception:

Tin, grade A (99.80 per cent or higher) New York, per lb.	92.75 cents—United Press.
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NEW TONNAGE PRESENTS THE BIGGEST ANXIETY

There has been much comment in Britain over the recent shipbuilding returns which showed a substantial decline in the activity in British yards in the year to March last, while activity in foreign yards was on the increase.

This trend is no doubt due to a number of factors and several reasons have been put forward. For one thing, the shortage of steel plate, which certainly was a big problem during 1952, was blamed for much of the decline in British shipbuilding.

Another reason advanced was the fact that orders for merchant ships are sensitive to freight rates and the fall in new orders. It was said, probably reflected to a large extent the lower freight rates which prevailed last year.

Among the other reasons put forward were: (1) increasing costs; (2) the time-lag between placing an order and taking delivery; and (3) heavy UK taxation.

These last three points are responsible for some of the difficulties experienced not only by the shipbuilding industry, but by the shipping industry as a whole. About this Sir William Currie, chairman of the P & O Company, provided some new food for thought at the company's annual meeting on May 28.

On the question of the present high cost of fleet replacement, he said the cost of new tonnage, as the board of the greatest anxiety. The rise in cost in the five post-war years had been as much as 80 per cent. At present the company had to pay no less than £1,400,000 for a standard 9,000 ton cargo ship which they use in the Far Eastern trade.

Beare said that replacement cost for four vessels of the same type, in those days £1,400,000 would have been considered excessive for a passenger liner of two and a half times the tonnage.

As an example of their problem Sir William said that of 270,000,000 over the past few years, no less than £7,000,000 had been set aside for renewing the fleets and £2,000,000 for improving staff pension funds. All this and more had been spent. Yet in spite of this, 21 per cent of the group fleets was over 20 years of age last September and thus ripe for replacement.

He said that ships delivered up to last year appeared cheap compared with similar ships today. The final capital cost of new ships was unknown when they are ordered and indeed, until they have been delivered. The time-gap between ordering and delivery had been as much as five years and the owner could do nothing to limit the possible increase in costs during that time.

On the taxation problem Sir William said, among other things, that of the operating profits of £70,000,000 over the past four years, £17,000,000 had gone to taxation.

During the seven years since 1946 taxation on company profits was well above the level of 50 per cent, relieved only by initial allowances.

FEELING OF ALARM

However, he confessed to a feeling of alarm about the taxation burden in years to come, when, through the operation of initial allowances which they were receiving now, there would be no annual wear and tear allowances on ships which would still have one-third of their useful lives to run.

The results shown in the accounts of the company are not those of a passenger ship company nor indeed those of the P & O Company itself. They are the combined result of a great variety of trades and of tonnages which range from a small coaster to a large passenger ship. Because of the shipping industry as a whole. They are, as it were, a concrete example of what most observers keep telling us in general terms is happening.

What the shipowners would like to see, according to Sir William, is price stability. If the stability of price could be achieved, he said, it would be a great encouragement to shipowners to continue forward programmes. But stability of price is difficult to achieve, particularly when, as Sir William said, the shipowners are faced with new demands from the unions for higher wages.—Reuter.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, June 9. The tin market was easier today. Turnover was 105 tons, including 55 tons for cash. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers	62½
Spot tin, sellers	62½
Business done at	62½
Three-month tin, buyers	62½
Three-month tin, sellers	62½
Business done at	62½
Settlement	62½

Copra Quotation

New York, June 9. Copra was quoted today at \$200 per short ton, asked. Coconut oil was quoted at 14½ cents a pound, asked.—United Press.

Cammell Laird Chairman's Warning

Hope that present demands for further wage increases would be reconsidered in the light of the overriding duty to keep costs down to an absolute minimum was expressed by Mr. J. C. Mather, chairman of Cammell Laird and Co. Ltd., at the company's annual general meeting, at Birkenhead, when he told stockholders that already new shipbuilding orders were scarce.

"Our greatest difficulty in 1952," he said, "was the acute shortage of steel, and the fact that steel deliveries were, at times, out of sequence with the work we had on hand. In addition to this we were also handicapped by a deficiency of skilled engineering personnel, which has been common to most industrial undertakings in the past 18 months. These difficulties have had a retarding effect on our production, which we hope will be remedied."

Mr. Mather said that as far as the future was concerned, they had orders on hand which should keep us busy for some time to come, and he went on to add: "Competition from abroad, both here in Europe and in Japan, is growing fast. Freight rates have fallen sharply, and as they fall the readiness of shipowners to commit themselves to building contracts diminishes. Already new orders are scarce."

TO MINIMUM

"In the face of these facts, it is your board's duty, both to the nation, to the stockholders, and to the workpeople, to ensure as far as lies in its power that costs are kept down to the absolute minimum. I very much hope that the trade union, and those responsible for the present demands for further wage increases will reconsider them in the light of this overriding duty."

Apart from merchant ship work, Mr. Mather said they were also engaged on a number of contracts for the Royal Navy, and he was pleased to report that steady progress had been made on the fitting-out of H.M.S. Ark Royal.

In his earlier remarks, Mr. Mather observed that the increased profit resulted in the corresponding increase in the provision for tax, but they welcomed the reduction in income tax made by the Chancellor in his recent Budget as a step in the right direction.

"It is a step and we are told that it is part of a three-year plan towards the recognition of industry, and the individual, as responsible people, because it makes it a little easier for all of us to put on one side the savings by which alone the future can be safeguarded. It is strange that in this country the function of profits should be so misunderstood. They should be regarded in part at least as a means of keeping plant and equipment up-to-date and so help to maintain employment."

Mr. Mather recalled that last year he gave details of the way in which each pound of revenue earned by the company was accounted for, and he compared this with the equivalent figure for 1952. This year, he said, the increased cost of materials raised this item from 8s 10d to 8s 5½d, leaving 10s 0½d to pay those engaged in the business, but something on one side, and pay the stockholders a dividend.

Wages this year accounted for 5s 10½d and overhead expenses and depreciation for 2s 2d. Both these items were relatively lower than last year, due to the inflated cost of turnover. The resultant gross profit amounted to 2s 0½d, of which 10s 0½d took slightly less at 5½d, and the remaining 5½d was divided between savings (5½d) and dividend (7d).

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"FELIX ROUSSEL"	Leaves Marseilles, 9 June	Hongkong, 10-11 July	Manila
Homewards	Leaves	Leaves Marseilles, 11-12 July	Yokohama
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	Leaves Hongkong, 11-12 July	Leaves Marseilles, 23 August	Yokohama
via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports.			
via Djibouti to Madagascar.			

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	Arrives	For
"MONKAY"	Leaves Hongkong, 13 June	Leaves Marseilles, 17-18 June	Japan
"SILVERSANDAL"	Leaves Hongkong, 13 July	Leaves Marseilles, 17-18 July	Japan
"MEKONG"	Leaves Hongkong, 25 May	Leaves Marseilles, 17-18 July	Japan
Homewards	Leaves	Leaves Hongkong, 11 June	Rangoon, direct
"MONKAY"	Leaves Hongkong, 13 June	Leaves Marseilles, 17-18 June	Japan
"SILVERSANDAL"	Leaves Hongkong, 13 July	Leaves Marseilles, 17-18 July	Japan
"MEKONG"	Leaves Hongkong, 25 May	Leaves Marseilles, 17-18 July	Japan
Salgo, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.			
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1953.

Sheaffers
"SNORKEL"

New Economic Plan Approved In London Decision By Commonwealth Prime Ministers

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, June 9.
The Commonwealth Prime Ministers have decided to press ahead with plans for economic development with greater vigour than ever. This is Stage One in their "interim policy" for the period while the United States is making up its mind whether to support the Commonwealth plan for convertible currencies and multilateral world trade. This new policy was agreed upon today by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London. After their talks they said they would adhere to the long-term objectives and lines of policy laid down at their December conference. Meanwhile, they added, it was essential to take advantage of the improved outlook in the sterling area by continuing to strengthen the economy of each of the countries concerned.

Russians Building Up Fighter Squadrons

London, June 9.
The Russians are supplying fighter planes to their air squadrons twice as fast as Britain is equipping hers, a Government report said today. Soviet production is estimated at 300 planes a month. The report, by the House of Commons Select Committee on Estimates, dealt with rearmament. It published evidence about fighter production given to the Committee in April by Air Marshal Sir John Boothman, Controller of Air Supplies. He was asked: "If the Russians can do it, why cannot we?" The Air Marshal replied: "If I had a few million slave labourers I might do quite a bit."

A suggestion made in the report was that the Government Departments concerned should examine the possibility of greater co-operation between the Western Allies aircraft production. Each country could produce greater numbers of planes for all the Allies at a reduced cost. The savings would be brought about by manufacturers being given big enough orders at a time to justify them installing new and more economical production lines. The report also said it would cost Britain between £200,000,000 and £300,000,000 to build another Army base like the one at present maintained in Egypt. Army stores and equipment including vehicles at present at the Canal Zone base are estimated to be worth £210,000,000. The report said a new military base near Antwerp, Belgium, was being built under a direct agreement between the British and Belgian Governments. Costs of maintenance and operation of the base would be wholly borne by Britain.—Reuter.

S'pore Lawyer In Trouble

Singapore, June 10.
A Singapore lawyer was called upon in the High Court yesterday to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Advocate and Solicitors Ordinance for professional misconduct. The lawyer's name was not revealed and he was referred to in the course of proceedings as "Mr. X". Under the ordinance, a lawyer may be struck off or may be censured for professional misconduct. Applying on behalf of the disciplinary section of the Singapore Bar Committee, Mr. W. M. Maxwell told the Court that the disciplinary committee, which inquired into the matter, had found that Mr. X had been grossly guilty of improper conduct as he had deliberately arranged for a witness in a motor accident case last March to be kept out of the way of the prosecution. Mr. X claimed he had no case to answer, but the Court overruled this. The case will continue today.—United Press.

Special stress was laid on the need for stimulating development in the Commonwealth and Colonial territories. This should take the form of projects designed to increase sterling area production of the goods and commodities now imported from America and of those which are produced in the sterling area. The main sources of capital for these projects are the International Bank, which now has large sterling resources available to it, and the newly-formed Commonwealth Finance Company. This company is now ready to consider suitable projects. Part Two of the interim policy is to make an attempt to expand exports from the Commonwealth countries. The Prime Ministers exchanged views on the means by which resources would be shifted to the export trade. Third part of the policy is to remove the restrictions on trade over as wide an area as possible, "especially within the Commonwealth and the sterling area." The British Government is also considering steps to be taken in the event of any future deterioration in the dollar position. These would include still tighter restrictions on dollar imports and more strenuous efforts to substitute non-dollar for dollar trade.

OTHER SUBJECTS

London, June 9.
The Commonwealth Prime Ministers today called for every effort to settle disputes with Russia, but cautioned the Western democracies to keep strict vigil on their rights and liberties. The nine statesmen, representing a quarter of the world's population, gave their full backing to the Western "Big Three" meeting at Bermuda. They said in a communique that they "found it especially valuable" to have had the past week's opportunity for personal discussion before the Prime Ministers of Britain and France and the President of the United States met at Bermuda. The communique said: "No opportunity should be lost of composing, or at least easing, the differences which at present divide the world. But... the democracies must maintain their strength and exercise unceasing vigilance to preserve their rights and liberties." The Commonwealth leaders disclosed that they have looked ahead to a study of problems which will arise after the signing of a Korean armistice. They noted with gratification the agreement on prisoner exchange which had "made way for the early signature of the armistice agreement views." The communique said, "on the steps which will have to be considered after the end of hostilities in Korea for the promotion of stability and progress throughout the Far East and South-east Asia."

WORLD PICTURE

The communique ranged over the whole of the world picture, but authoritative quarters here attached great importance to its references to the Middle East and Egypt. The British and French sources pointed out that the Prime Ministers not only "recognized the international importance of the Suez Canal" but also the need for "effective maintenance" of the military installations there. The conference agreed that it is in the common interest that outstanding issues in the Middle East should be settled on the basis of ensuring the peace and security of the Middle East countries, consistent with the sovereignty of each and promoting their social and economic development. Authoritative sources said the Prime Ministers were unanimous in their approval of the Bermuda meeting. These sources suggested there was no radical difference between the British and American viewpoints on the idea of a conference with Russia. They said President Eisenhower had declared himself prepared to have a four-power conference in the proper circumstances. It was on these proper circumstances that there might be differences of opinion, the sources said. They could be discussed at Bermuda. UNANIMITY Government sources said that unanimity of view had been shown at every meeting of the Commonwealth statesmen. This applied not only to all the discussions on foreign policy, but in today's session on the economic troubles of the Commonwealth and the sterling area. On this subject the communique said the Prime Ministers agreed that the Commonwealth countries should adhere firmly to the long-term objective and lines of policy laid down at their conference here last September. Meanwhile it was essential to take advantage of the improved outlook for the sterling area by continuing to strengthen the economy of each of the countries concerned.—Reuter.

Coronation Film

Replenished in attire and regal in bearing, Queen Elizabeth escorted by the Duke of Edinburgh is seen departing from Buckingham Palace in the golden State coach in the opening sequence of the first Coronation film to be shown in the Colony. The following scenes of the procession are a panorama of tradition and pageantry. Troops representing the Commonwealth, Cavalry, Guards, pikemen and bands proceed and precede the carriage as it makes its way along the processional route amid thousands of cheering spectators. Within the ancient walls of the Abbey the Coronation ritual is filmed impressively and in great detail. In the final scenes of the film the rainsoaked and tumultuous crowds after waiting for six hours cheer their Queen along the return route to Buckingham Palace. Films this Coronation production is in black and white and is showing at the Empire and Princess Theatres.

Radio Hongkong

H.K. The Chinese Signal and Programme Summary: 6.30, BBC (Mandarin); 6.30, BBC (Cantonese); 7.00, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 7.15, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 7.30, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 7.45, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 8.00, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 8.15, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 8.30, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 8.45, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 9.00, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 9.15, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 9.30, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 9.45, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 10.00, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 10.15, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 10.30, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 10.45, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 11.00, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 11.15, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 11.30, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 11.45, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 12.00, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 12.15, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 12.30, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 12.45, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 1.00, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 1.15, Radio Hongkong (Mandarin); 1.30, Radio Hongkong (Cantonese); 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